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The

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1929.

八初十

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INTERPORT CRICKET STRUGGLE.

SHANGHAI PUTTING UP A GOOD FIGHT.

L. F. STOKES PROVES THE BIG MAN IN A CRISIS.

MALAYANS 146 AHEAD.

Faced with the heavy task of making 259 runs in the fourth innings to win, Shanghai showed every disposition to put up a keen fight in the interport cricket match this morning, the tiffin interval being taken with 112 on the board for the loss of three wickets. Two of them fell before 25 runs showed, and afterwards there were good partnerships between Stokes and Madar and Stokes and Leach.

Madar and Stokes put on 49 runs in 50 minutes for the third wicket, the former getting 25 by an enterprising display after a shaky start. Leach and Stokes put on 39 for the fourth and were unseparated.

The hero of the hour is L. F. Stokes, who went in first wicket and has made 51 (not out). The manner of his play is shown by the fact that 26 of his runs came from singles, though this may also be taken as some indication of the tightness of Malaya in the field.

Hopkins took the first two wickets. He has been bowling extremely well, only seventeen runs accruing from him up to the tiffin interval, when Shanghai were still 147 runs in arrears with seven wickets to fall.

TWO CAPITAL PARTNERSHIPS.

The sun was struggling to pierce a thin layer of clouds when Stokes and Simpson opened Shanghai's second innings to the bowling of Knight and Hopkins, the former at the Supreme Court end. The wicket rolled out fairly well and it was the general opinion that it would play easy to begin with, the future being dependent on the sun—the brighter the weather, the more gloomy Shanghai's prospects of making the runs.

Four runs came off Knight's first over, all singles. Simpson was responsible for an appalling stroke, but though Bostock-Hill ran hard, he failed to reach the ball. A smart pick-up and throw-in by Hopkins in this over almost had Stokes run out. The Shanghai player just got his bat to the crease as the throw-in struck the wicket.

First Man Out.

Simpson hit Hopkins' third ball to the public stand, lofting the ball but well clear of the field. He was out to the next ball, however, failing to get hold of it and presenting Evan, Wong with a simple catch behind the stumps—8-1-6.

Knight's bowling seemed fairly good. He introduced plenty of variety. But he had not the same terrors for the Shanghai batsmen as yesterday, being hit fairly consistently.

Stokes twice square cut him to the Chater Road boundary in his third over and twenty appeared on the board after only fifteen minutes' play.

Marshall had a "life" after scoring three runs. Evan Wong failing at a catch very similar to that which disposed of Simpson.

With the total at 24, most of them off Knight, Jansen was put on at the Supreme Court end. He pitched up some loose stuff, but claimed a maiden.

Marshall Out L.B.W.

Marshall's "life" cost Malaya nothing as he stepped in front of a straight one from Hopkins and was out leg before—24-2-3.

Scoring had slackened with the introduction of Jansen, the score at the end of 25 minutes being 25, including two leg byes. Incidentally Dr. Hopkins had decided, after his experience yesterday, to abandon his leg theory.

Madar made his first scoring stroke after batting for ten minutes, turning Jansen to leg for a single. Stokes hit a full toss justly, but the ball was picked up on the boundary.

Stokes Does Well.

Thirty appeared after half an hour, Stokes' contribution being

HOUSES INVOLVED IN BIG FIRE.

SERIOUS WEST POINT OUTBREAK.

TWO BUILDINGS COMPLETELY GUTTED TO-DAY.

GOOD BRIGADE WORK.

Taxing the whole fire-fighting resources of the island and threatening at one time to bring about a repetition of the calamity which, in 1922, razed half of the inhabited area of the district, a fire of considerable extent broke out in the early hours of this morning at Kennedy Town, in a block of buildings adjoining the intersection of Smithfield and Belchers Street.

Where Smithfield joins up with Belchers Street on the north side, is a block of buildings rebuilt after the big conflagration of 1922. Curiously enough, it was this block which was again involved in this morning's fire, three buildings, known as Nos. 107, 109, and 111, Belchers Street, being those which suffered most.

Alarm Given.

The first indications of the outbreak given by smoke and flame seen issuing from the ground floor of the corner house, No. 111, at 1.30 this morning. Very soon the whole district was in an uproar, the alarm being taken up with police whistles and communicated to the fire sub-station situated a distance of 100 yards down Belchers Street.

Central Fire Headquarters received the call, transmitted from the Cadogan Street fire-box, five minutes after the outbreak, and made a prompt turnout with two fire-engines, supplementing the one which arrived on the spot first from the Kennedy Town sub-station.

Well Alight.

By this time, the building was well alight, but operations were held up for about ten minutes while waiting for water to be turned on the mains. There is a street hydrant at the intersection of Smithfield, and another at Catechick Street, and when water was available, pressure was strengthened by two motor-pumps, carrying four jets into the burning building.

It became apparent that the whole of the fire-fighting equipment of the Brigade would be required if the danger to a whole block of buildings, situated in a congested quarter, was to be averted. Already, a timber stack across the way showed signs of being involved, while the two buildings adjoining the one where the fire originated were similarly affected.

"Brigade Call."

The message next sent back to Headquarters, a "Brigade call," was the signal for the remaining apparatus, to turn out. As a result, two other engines from Central Station and another two from the Wanchai Station rushed to the scene, followed a little later by the larger of the two fire-floats.

The fire-float was brought round to the sea-wall opposite Smithfield, and immediately a large hose was carried through two blocks of buildings to the scene of the fire.

Four additional pumps were then installed on the waterfront, enabling eight smaller lines to supplement the work being done from the street hydrants. The supply from the water mains was abandoned only when it was felt that full use could be made of salt water.

Fighting The Flames.

The method was to assault the flames from a circle, and, for this purpose, an advantageous position was secured by the firemen on the top of a block situated about a yard back from the houses affected. Flames shooting across the narrow lane intervening, had begun to scorch the wall of this rear block and danger in this direction became marked.

However, by a concentration of jets, the fire was kept away from this block and at length control was gained.

From the ground floor of No. 111, Belchers Street, the fire had spread to two adjoining houses, Nos. 109 and 107. At the latter house, it was checked and extinguished before it could burn through the roof.

(Continued on Page 7.)

CHINESE NAVAL CADETS.

ARRIVE IN HONGKONG WITH BRITISH OFFICER.

ON WAY TO ENGLAND.

A party of 15 Chinese Naval cadets, in charge of Lieut. Commander Pitt-Rivers, arrived in Hongkong by the s.s. Macedonia to-day on their way to London.

The cadets are being taken to England with a view to studying British naval methods, whereby they should gain much valuable knowledge which will be of the greatest assistance in the development of the Chinese Navy.

It is understood that the cadets will visit British Naval Colleges and other institutions during their tour.

Their training by British naval officers is a result of the Anglo-Chinese Naval Agreement which provides for the training of Chinese naval cadets and also for a British Mission to assist in the development of the Chinese Navy. The agreement was negotiated this year with the approval of the late Government.

In a speech in the House of Commons at the time, Mr. Arthur Henderson said it was proper for His Majesty's Government to assist the new Chinese navy in the organisation of its armed forces for general purposes and for the suppression of piracy.

THE SCORE BOARD.

SHANGHAI HAVE A GOOD MORNING.

Malaya: 233 and 210.

Shanghai: 1st Innings 185.

Shanghai: 2nd Innings.

L. F. Stokes, not out 51

O. G. Simpson, c. Wong, b. Hopkins 6

F. E. T. Marshall, lbw. b. Hopkins 3

P. Madar, b. Lai Singh 25

D. W. Leach, not out 14

Extras 13

Total (for 3 wickets) 112

2.15 p.m. Score:—148 for 3 wickets.

Person said it was proper for His Majesty's Government to assist the new Chinese navy in the organisation of its armed forces for general purposes and for the suppression of piracy.

ANOTHER AIR CRASH VICTIM.

HEROIC SECOND PILOT DIES OF INJURIES.

London, Nov. 7.

Count von Schaumburg-Lippe, the second pilot of the Luft Hansa air-liner which crashed at Morden Park, Surrey, on Wednesday, has died of his injuries. The only survivor of the eight occupants, therefore, is Lieut. Commander Glen Kidston, R.N., the famous racing motorist.

Count von Schaumburg-Lippe played the part of a hero in the crash, crawling from the blazing wreckage with blood streaming from hands and face, running to a cottage nearby, and finding that the premises had no telephone, ran until he discovered a house where there was a telephone. He collapsed immediately afterwards and was taken to hospital, where he died.—*Reuter*.

THE KING ATTENDS A THEATRE.

FIRST TIME SINCE ILLNESS LAST YEAR.

London, Nov. 7.

For the first time since his illness His Majesty the King visited a theatre today, witnessing the performance of "Rose Marie" at Drury Lane. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen and the Duke and Duchess of York.

A large crowd outside Drury Lane welcomed their Majesty's and the whole house rose and cheered as the party entered the Royal Box.—*Reuter*.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

PACIFIC BUT MARKED BY CAUTION.

RHINELAND EVACUATION ORDERS CANCELLED.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

Paris, Nov. 7.

M. Tardieu announced the foreign policy of his Government to-day, stating that the pacific policy of its predecessor will be continued, but special precautions will be taken for frontier defence and the maintenance of colonial communications.

The nation will work for peace strongly and calmly. France will be presented at the naval conference in London and will conduct the negotiations in a Geneva spirit, hoping for reconciliation of all points of view, but keeping their essential needs in a privileged place.—*Havas*.

Promise To Chamber.

The Ministerial Declaration of foreign policy was read to Parliament. It lays down certain principles and gives a definite promise that nothing shall be concluded without Parliamentary ratification. Nothing will be submitted to Parliament capable of diminishing French moral or political independence.

France's efforts in the international sphere will be aimed at healing past irritations, the reinforcement of peace and the development of understanding between the peoples of the world.

The evacuation of the Rhineland Zone will be subordinated to the realisation of measures calculated to ensure the operation of the Young Plan.

Defensive organisation of the frontiers will be pursued and the liberty of France's communications with her colonial empire safeguarded.

It is in this spirit, faithful to the position taken up at Geneva by all the Government's predecessors, concerning naval and land disarmament that France will participate in the forthcoming five-power naval conference in London.—*Reuter*.

Rhineland Surprise.

Berlin, Nov. 7.

The newspaper *Vorwaerts* reports to-day that evacuation orders recently issued to a French regiment at Kreuznach have been suddenly cancelled.

The French troops were actually at the railway station at Mainz entering the train when the cancellation orders were received. Their commander ordered them to disembark and they returned to their old barracks.

M. Maginot's Influence.

Vorwaerts expresses the belief that this is due to the change in the French Cabinet, the elimination of M. Poincaré from the War Office. The new War Minister, M. Maginot, has always insisted that the Third Zone will only be evacuated after the Young Reparations Plan comes into force.

This is apparently the first clash of viewpoint between M. Briand and M. Maginot. It was not anticipated that they would see eye to eye with each other.—*Reuter*.

CLAIMS ON RUSSIAN BONDS.

BRITISH HOLDERS FORM AN ORGANISATION.

London, Nov. 7.

An effort is being made to form an organisation entitled the British Union of Russian Bondholders for the purpose of getting into touch with the British holders of Russian bonds with a view to putting their claims before the Soviet Government.

Doctor Luboff, who is at the head of the organisation, said that already they had on their register bonds to the value of eight million sterling.—*Reuter*.

DEBATE ON INDIAN POLICY.

VICEROY'S DECLARATION EXPLAINED.

WHY MR. BALDWIN WITHDREW HIS AGREEMENT.

CREATING A NEW SPIRIT.

The debate in the House of Commons on India was opened by Mr. Baldwin with an illusion to the *Daily Mail* episode in which he disclosed that he agreed to the publication of the Viceroy's proclamation provided the Simon Commission concurred. When the latter dissented, he withdrew his agreement with the concurrence of his colleagues.

Mr. Baldwin emphasised that all parties agreed that the pledge to grant India a responsible Government should be honoured. They could not hope to live to see the ideal solving of the Indian problem realised but would work in faith.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the Viceroy's declaration created an impression of a change of policy far beyond the previous pledge.

Captain Wedgwood Benn said the only change there had been was in the sense of a new spirit. The Montague policy stood as the cardinal article of faith in the British policy towards India and Indians would now have an opportunity of expressing their views and proposing solutions at a stage when everything they said will be heard in time.

Sir John Simon said the Commission was completely united and intended to continue to discharge its duties. He hoped its report would be issued early next year.

THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

London, Nov. 7.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader, opened the debate with a statement regarding his attitude towards the issue of the declaration concerning Dominion Status for India. He said that on Friday, September 20th, the Secretary for India visited him charged with a letter from the Premier.

The Premier asked him to concur in the issue of a statement concerning Dominion Status in the event of the Simon Commission being consulted and agreeing, and the consent of all parties being obtained. He replied that so far as he was concerned he would concur but he could not speak for his colleagues or his party.

On October 23rd, he met his colleagues and learned for the first time that the Simon Commission had not approved the publication of Lord Irwin's Proclamation. Clearly, a new situation had arisen and therefore he called together the ex-Secretary for India and Lord Salisbury and it was at once decided that he should write to the Premier pointing out that in all the circumstances he could not agree to the publication of the note.

Not Under Coercion.

It was not a true statement that the old Cabinet of the Conservative Party insisted he should formally repudiate his personal pledges and required him to write the letter to the Premier withdrawing his approval and support of Indian Home Rule. What actually happened was as soon as he knew the Simon Commission refused to take any responsibility for the publication of Lord Irwin's letter he met his colleagues and told them the whole circumstances of his correspondence with the Premier and then wrote with their approval and not under their coercion, his letter to the Premier.

Speaking on the general subject of the pronouncement of the Viceroy of India, Mr. Baldwin said it was absurd to talk of a crisis. There was no crisis and had been none. The situation had only demanded elucidation.

With regard to India's future Mr. Baldwin said: "Let us never forget that the whole of the great Indian Peninsula had been for centuries the scene of invasions and struggles, and that perhaps for a space we have given her international peace—we have given her justice and a rule of law."

"I pray that those three things, peace, justice and a rule of law may accompany India and ourselves throughout every stage of which lies before us now."

"At best it is a difficult journey, a journey that will have to be taken through the tangled jungle of creeds and castes, of ancient interests and immemorial hate."

"We have promised India in our declaration 'responsible Government.'"

The Greatest Problem.

All parties in this country are agreed that that pledge shall be honoured and it will form the most responsible task of the Commission of which Sir John Simon is the Chairman to point out what steps at this moment it is most desirable to take.

"Could there be any doubt what, ever, in any quarter of the House," added Mr. Baldwin, "that the position of India with full responsible Government in the Empire when attained, and whatever form it might take so far as the internal Government of India was concerned, must be one of equality with the other States of the Empire?"

"No Conservative Party with which I am connected will fail in sympathy and endeavour to help in our time and to the utmost extent of our ability in the solution of the greatest political problem which lies before us to-day. Our work must be done in faith so that when, perhaps after long generations to come, there are men who will be putting the coping stones on this foundation, they may happily not be forgetful of those who toiled with faith among the foundations."

Liberal Point of View.

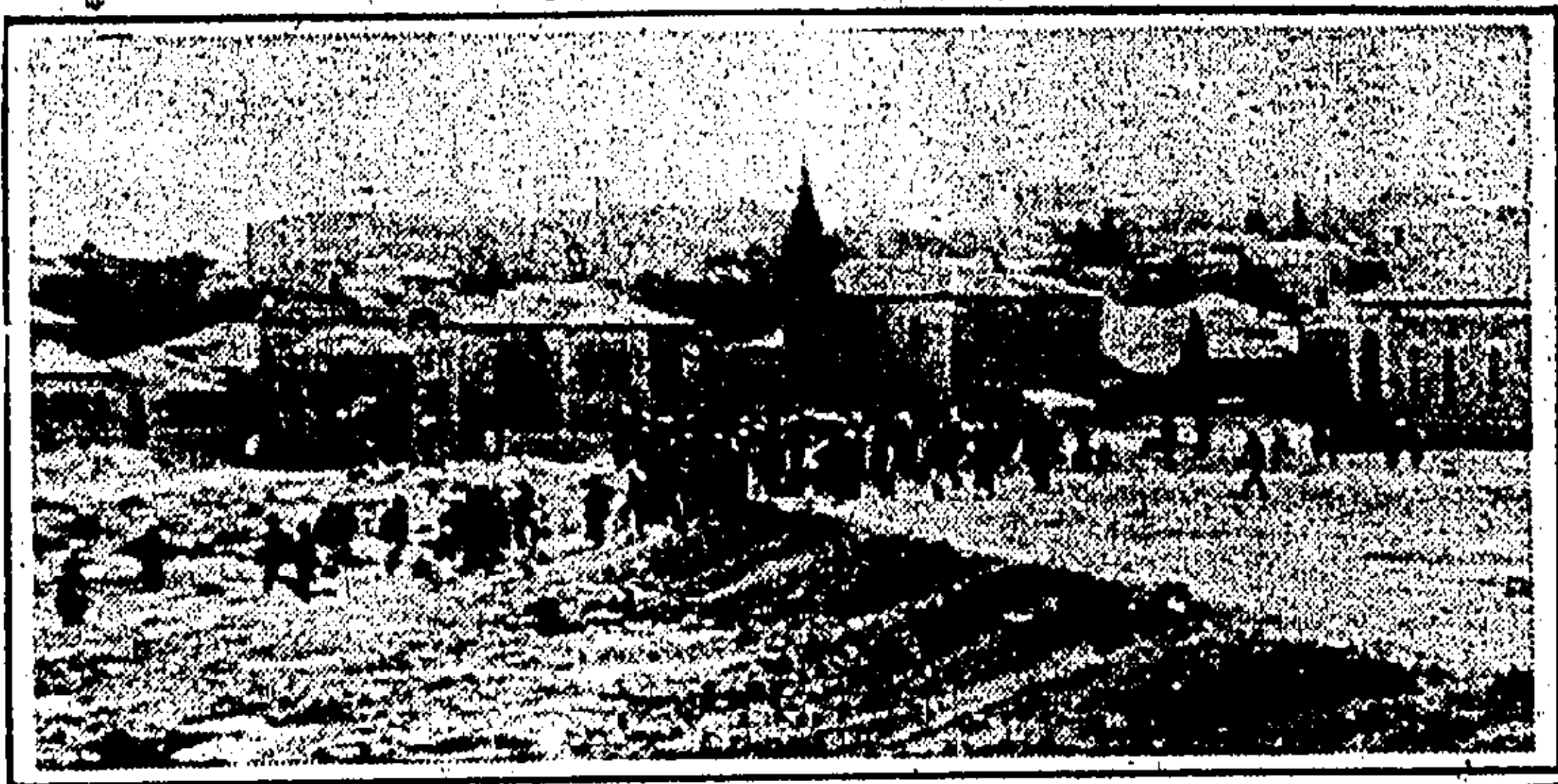
Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, said he was a member of the Government that introduced the reforms in India and presided over the Cabinet that not only sanctioned but framed the declarations in reference to the future self-government of India.

There was no question so far as the Liberals were concerned of going back one single inch from those declarations. Those declarations were considered carefully not only by the British Cabinet, they were considered during the War at the Imperial Conference, where there were representatives of every Dominion in the British Empire including India.

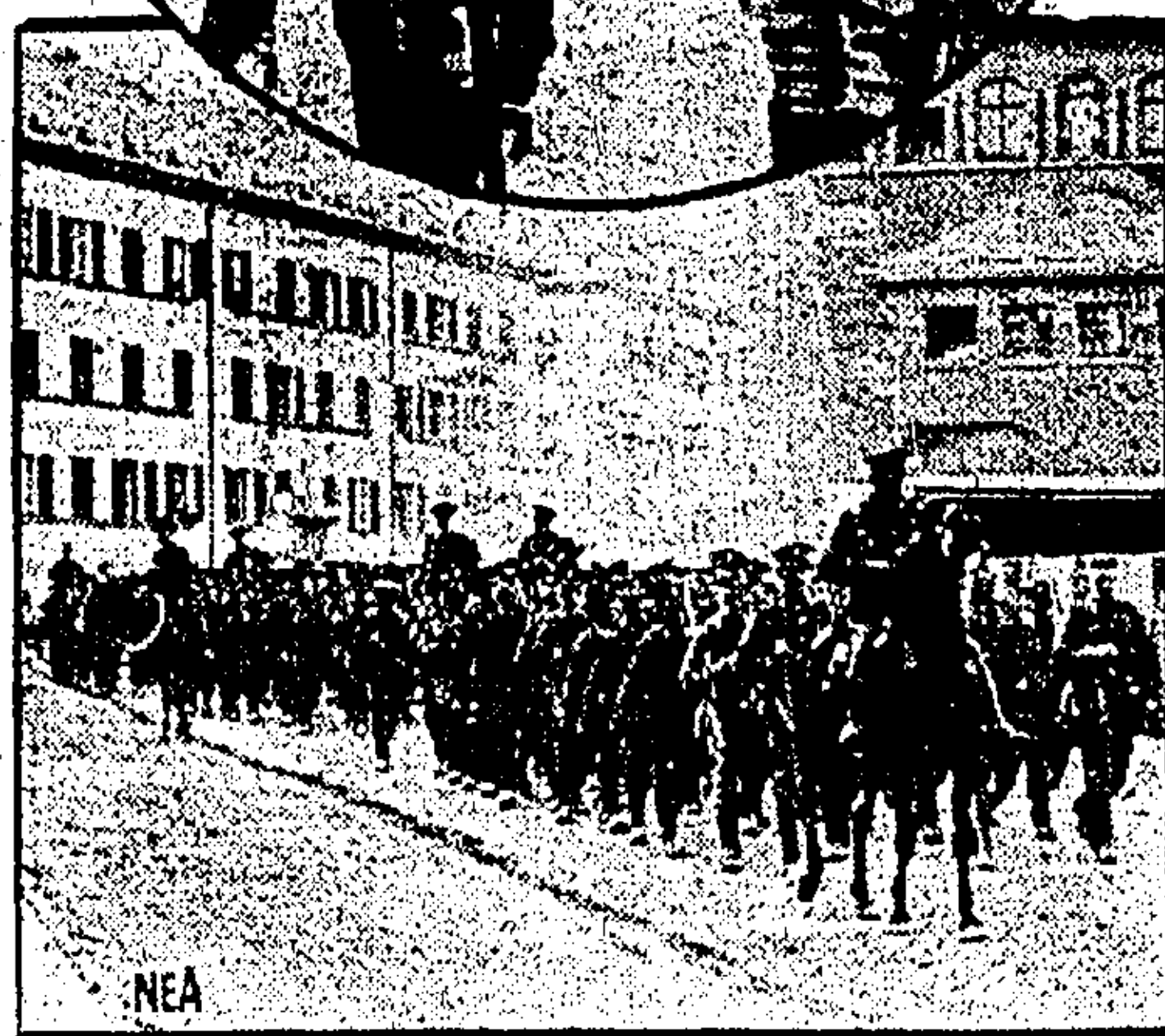
He explained the nature of the pledge which was given to India, and why full partnership was not conceded immediately.

It was owing purely to practical difficulties. The first difficulty was that there never in the whole history of the world had been a whole people throughout every stage of

(Continued on Page 4.)



Britain massed troops in Palestine to quell fierce rioting which threatened to assume the proportions of a vast Moslem uprising. But before reinforcements arrived, scores were slain in riots like the one pictured above. Below is shown a company of South Wales Borderers rushed to Palestine from Egypt, on duty in Talpith, a suburb of Jerusalem.



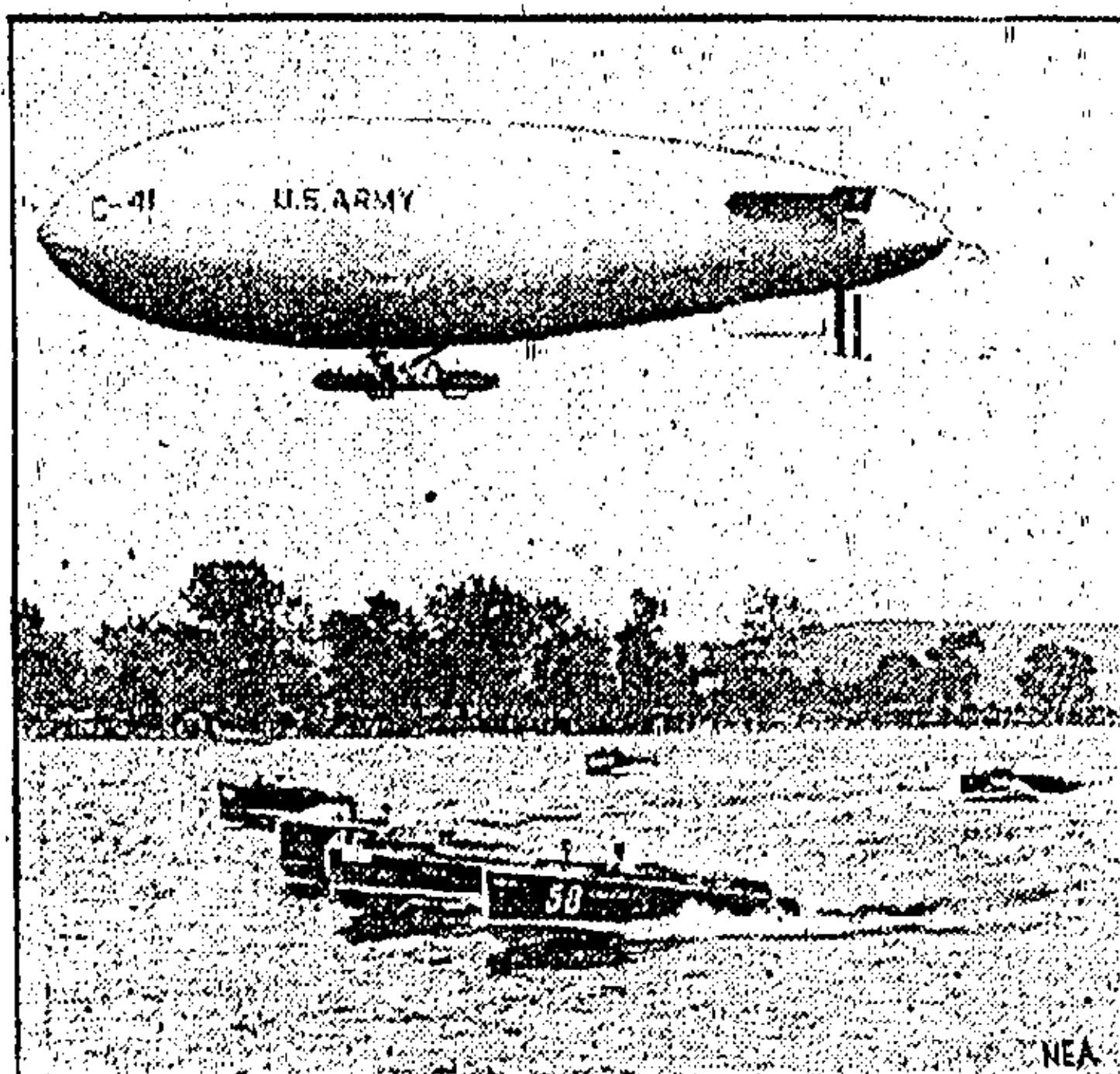
After a decade of occupying German soil under command of Lieut. Gen. Sir William Thwaites, pictured above, centre, British troops are returning to England. Below a battalion of Tommies is shown moving out.



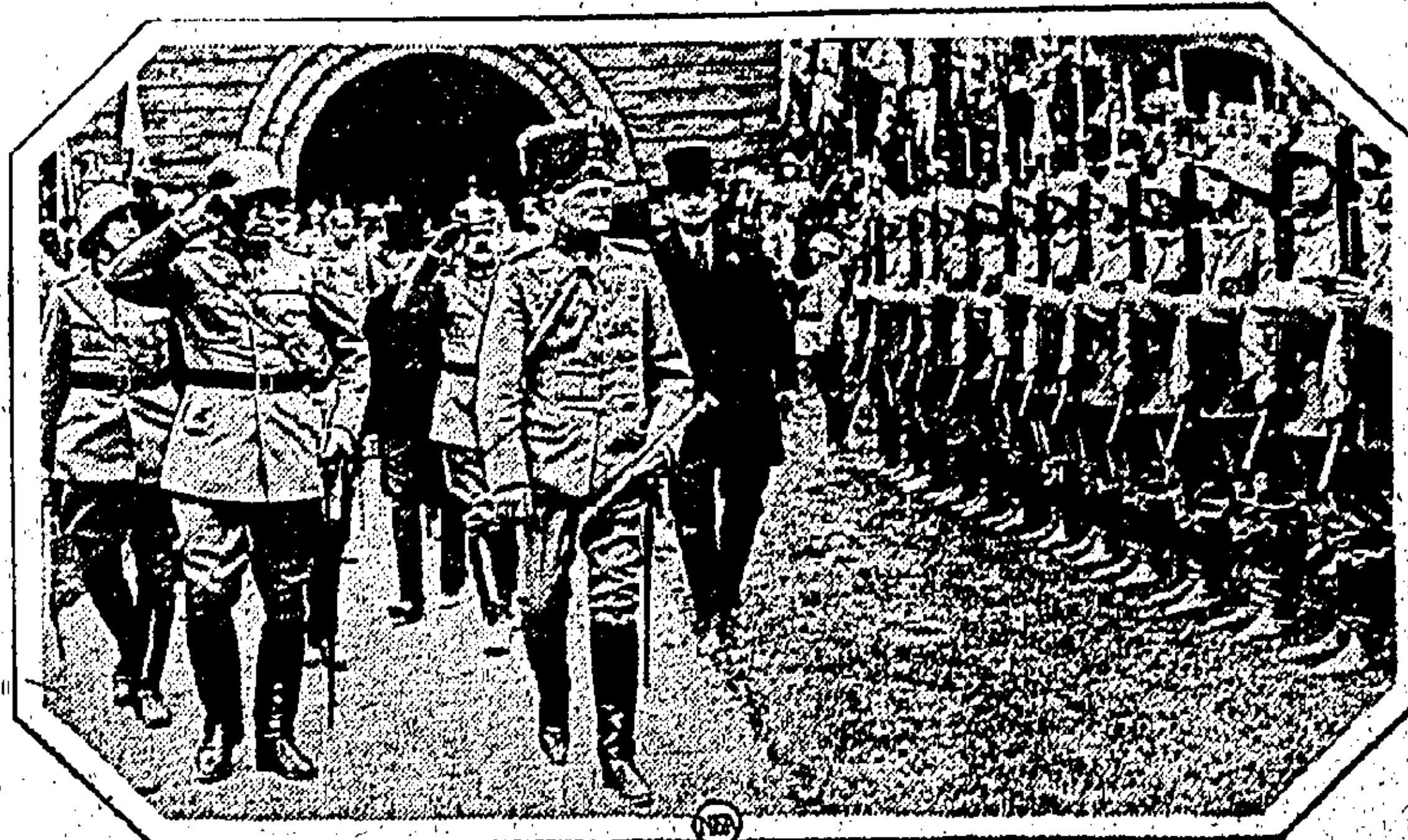
The aftermath of religious warfare in Palestine is portrayed in these remarkable pictures. Jewish victims of Arab attacks are shown, upper right, in a view of a Jewish home that was converted into an emergency hospital. Lower right are seen members of three generations of one family of Jews—grandfather, mother and son—after wounds which they received at the hands of a Moslem mob, had been treated. The devastated interior of a Jewish house in Talpith, wrecked by a bomb and ransacked by Arab rioters, is pictured lower left. Upper left you see Arabs being searched for forbidden weapons.



This picture illustrates the height of His Majesty, King Christian of Denmark. The Danish monarch is shown above, being greeted by Prof. P. O. Pedersen, rector of a Copenhagen high school, as he arrived to join in the celebrations of the school's 100th anniversary.



An army blimp, C-41, from Langley was an unexpected entry in the President's Cup regatta on the Potomac River at Washington the other day, and here you see the motorcraft of air and water in spectacular competition.



Field Marshal Von Mackensen is shown above as he inspected German troops during the celebration held in Germany on the anniversary of the battle of Tannenberg. It was at Tannenberg that the Russians were routed during the World War.

The Details That Define



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(\$1.50 IF NOT PREPAID)

The following replies have been received:

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374, 376, 391, 395, 411, 426, 427, 443, 445
455, 461, 462, 465, 474, 476, 486, 505, 512,
546, 547, 556, 557, 562, 565, 566, 577, 579,
581.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Commercial Artists capable of creating signboard designs in colours. Applicants must have original ideas and be rapid workers. Excellent prospects. Apply to Box No. 576, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Good correspondence clerk in English and Chinese. Good pay to right man. Apply stating age, experience and salary expected to Box No. 577, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Salesman for new company. Good prospects to right man. Applicants must be foreigners. Apply stating age, experience, etc. to Box No. 578, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—European Lady Typist with good knowledge of English and Office routine work. Apply stating age, salary expected, to Box No. 579, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUNG BACHELOR, fond of sport, would like to join mess either in Hongkong or Kowloon, failing this, would like accommodation with private family as paying guest. Write Box No. 581, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

R.E.O.C.A. The annual dinner of the Royal Engineers' Old Comrades' Association will be held at the Savoy Hotel, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 8.30 p.m. Tickets at \$2.50 each may be obtained from the Hon. Sec. H. Rex Latham at No. 1, "D" Block Kennedy Road, or the Engineers' Institution, Connaught Rd., or from members of the Committee.

FOR SALE.

Offers invited for DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Peak District (near Motor Road). Furnished or unfurnished; Modern Sanitation; Four Large Rooms with Enclosed Verandahs; Two Bathrooms, Pantry, Drying Room, etc., etc. Write—Box No. 564, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Cinema Patho-baby Super Set, Super Projector, Super Lamp, Super Screen, Super Reels and Motocamera. Film repair outfit. Good as new. Fair price required. Box No. 580, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

C. 3552 R. NOTICE.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Shamshui, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Lots	Particulars	Boundary Measurements	Area	Approx. Area	Approx. Price
1	New Kowloon Island Lot 101.	101. 101. 101. 101.	101. 101. 101. 101.	101. 101. 101. 101.	101. 101. 101. 101.
2	Lot 102.	102. 102. 102. 102.	102. 102. 102. 102.	102. 102. 102. 102.	102. 102. 102. 102.

MRS. SEKAI

MASSAGE

6, Wynnam Street, 1st floor, Hongkong.

G. 3552 R. NOTICE.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1929, at 1 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Shamshui, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Lots	Particulars	Boundary Measurements	Area	Approx. Area	Approx. Price
1	New Kowloon Island Lot 101.	101. 101. 101. 101.	101. 101. 101. 101.	101. 101. 101. 101.	101. 101. 101. 101.
2	Lot 102.	102. 102. 102. 102.	102. 102. 102. 102.	102. 102. 102. 102.	102. 102. 102. 102.

MASSAGE HALL

MRS. S. UZUNOYE

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37, Queen's Road C., 2nd floor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

On MONDAY, 11th November, 1929, All Departments will be CLOSED.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Dispensing Department, will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1929.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

1911.

AND OF

THE LUEN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of the Liquidator, 3, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of December, 1929, at 12 o'clock Noon precisely, for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

"That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the Expiration of Five Years from the Dissolution of the Company."

A. RITCHIE, C.A.

Liquidator.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1929.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of public business on Monday, 11th of November (Armistice Day).

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Half Yearly General Meeting of Voting Members will be held in the Jockey Club Room, Hongkong Club Annex, on Monday, 18th November, 1929, at 5.15 p.m.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1929.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority vested in them by Ordinary Resolution of the Company passed by Shareholders at an Extraordinary Meeting held on 6th May, 1929, the Directors of the Company have resolved to offer to Shareholders Additional Shares in the proportion of one Additional Share of the nominal value of \$5 for every 4 Shares of which they are the registered holders on the date of the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company to be held in 1929.

Such Additional Shares will be issued at par. One dollar per share will be payable on acceptance of the offer on or before 2nd January, 1930, in the case of shareholders whose registered address is in the Colony of Hongkong or the Far East. In the case of shareholders whose registered address is outside the Far East, the date for payment, will be 2nd April, 1930.

The balance of \$4 per share will be payable at such time or times as shall be decided by the Directors.

By Order of the Board

of Directors.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers

Hongkong, 7th November, 1929.

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of all kinds especially for ship-

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Complete stock. Best terms.

Immediate delivery.

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NOTICE.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the suspected presence of Rabies in that part of the New Territory adjacent to Chinese Territory, members of the public are reminded that no dog may be brought to another part of the Colony from the New Territory except by the written permission of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

This Regulation applies to dogs taken into the New Territory on bathing picnics by launch or motor car.

W. J. E. MACKENZIE,

Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1929.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Horticultural Society will be held at the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, November 21st, 1929, at 5.15 p.m. All members and those interested are invited to attend.

ARMISTICE DAY DINNER.

Tickets for the above may be obtained from Mr. H. R. Remington, Assistant Hon. Secretary, British Legion, c/o Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co., and from Mr. Hampden Ross, Hon. Secretary, Dinner Committee, c/o Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming.

NOTICE.

"Flying Officer ALBERT ROSS WARD, Royal Air Force, Deceased. Any claims against the estate of the above mentioned Officer are to be preferred by the 30th November, 1929. Communications to be addressed to the Officer, Commanding, Royal Air Force Base, Kai Tak."

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DEBATE ON INDIAN POLICY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tory of India had India or any part of it ever enjoyed the slightest measure of democratic self-government until 1919.

Secondly, that 95 per cent. of the population was illiterate, and thirdly, there were as many different races, nationalities and languages as there were in the whole of Europe.

All these facts had to be taken into account. The Imperial War Cabinet, in 1917, with the Prime Ministers of all the Dominions present, decided that there should be accorded to the people of India a considerable measure of self-government, limited, restricted, experimental, tentative, but they promised, and, (this was where the pledge came in), gradually if the experiment was successful, to extend it until ultimately India enjoyed full partnership in the Empire on equal terms with our great Dominions.

Declaration Regretted. But they made it clear that the ultimate goal could only be reached by stages, that the length and the number of those stages must be determined carefully from time to time, by the success which attended the experiments at each stage.

Mr. Lloyd George regretted that while the report of the Simon Commission was being awaited a declaration was issued with the consent of the Government, which had created the impression in India that it was intended without delay to confer full Dominion Status on India.

Reasons For Declaration. Capt. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary for India, said the Government were not taking in effect administrative action and were declaring and interpreting in unmistakable terms the existing policy. The declaration was a re-statement and an interpretation of the Montagu policy. Lord Irwin's statement meant what is said, no less and no more. The Montagu policy stood as the cardinal article of faith in the British policy towards India.

The first reason for the Government taking the action they did was that they were advised to do so by the Viceroy. He would like to absolve the Viceroy because he came to England as an ambassador of peace and had gone back to India as a peace maker. There had grown up in recent years a doubt in India about British policy. The Viceroy said that for the removal of that doubt it was necessary to issue a clear declaration of existing policy. The Viceroy also wanted, if possible, to get a good atmosphere which would be better secured if they could clear up those doubts before the report of the Statutory Commission was issued.

Changes in Policy. It was because those reasons appeared to the Government good and sound that they took the course they did. Mr. Lloyd George had asked whether there had been any change of policy. Capt. Wedgwood Benn said that using the word in its widest sense there had been a change. A new spirit had been introduced. An effort had been made to make the Indian people realise the position they occupied in the British Commonwealth and to give them an assurance of equality.

A second change that the Government had made was far more important, namely in regard to the conference. The conference was to be fully representative of the different parties and interests in India and in the Indian states.

Sir John Simon, Chairman of the Statutory Commission, said the Commission had endeavoured to discharge their duties and would go on discharging them. The Commission was absolutely determined to do nothing which could be construed as presentation of an international report. The functions of the Commission could neither be enlarged nor diminished by any declaration or statement made by anybody.

He earnestly asked Parliament to leave the Commission to continue their work undisturbed without Parliamentary conflict. The members of the Commission had an undivided and sincere desire to serve not only India, not only Britain but both together. One outcome of the events of the last few days was to make everybody realise that the future constitutional progress of India was one of the most complicated as well as the most important questions in the whole world.

The Prime Minister said the declaration of the Viceroy was required because after 1919 propaganda had been started asking the Indian people to believe the British Government had departed from its policy. A declaration was necessary in order that a better atmosphere and more confidence should be established pending the publication of the report of the Commission. The debate ended, the motion for adjournment being withdrawn.—British Wireless.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

SOMETHING FOR A CHANGE.

There are days when even the best of old table friends begin to pall . . . when the things that appeased a hundred hungers no longer tempt.

The appetite is calling for variety

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Hen Pheasant	\$1.10
Teal	.50
Wild Duck	\$1.00
Pigeons	.40
Snipe	.35

The Dairy Farm Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

From	Per	Due
Shanghai and Amoy	Kanchow	November 8.
U.S.A. (Seattle, 19th October)	Pres. Taft	November 8.
Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Sunning	November 9.
Shanghai and Swatow	Hosang	November 9.
Calcutta and Straits	Empress of France	November 10.
Manila	President Jackson	November 11.
Straits	Alipore	November 11.
Shanghai	Calcutta	November 12.
Straits	Lahore	November 13.
Japan and Shanghai	Atsuta Maru	November 15.
U.S.A. (San Francisco Oct. 18)	President-Mongos	November 16.
Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Taft	November 17.
U.S.A. (San Francisco Oct. 25)	President McKinley	November 18.
Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Shidzuoka Maru	November 18.
Japan and Shanghai	Shidzuoka Maru	November 19.
U.S.A. (San Francisco Oct. 23)	Shidzuoka Maru	November 19.
Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Kaga Maru	November 19.
Japan and Shanghai	Porthos	November 19.
U.S.A. (San Francisco Oct. 23)	Emp. of Russia	November 21.
U.S.A. (San Francisco Oct. 23)	Tango Maru	November 21.
Australia and Manila	Emp. of Russia	November 21.
U.S.A. (Seattle Nov. 2), Canada, Japan and Shanghai	President Jefferson	November 22.
U.S.A. (San Francisco Nov. 1)	Emp. of Russia	November 25.
U.S.A. (San Francisco Nov. 1)	Teucer	November 27.
Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	President Wilson	November 30.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date and Time.
Saigon	Clara Jensen	Fri., Nov. 8, 3.30 p.m.
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Kong So	Fri., Nov. 8, 4 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Macedonia	Sat., Nov. 9.
	K.P.O.	
	Parcels	Nov. 8, 4.30 p.m.
	Registration	Nov. 9, 9 a.m.
	Letters	Nov. 9, 10 a.m.
	G.P.O.	
	Parcels	Nov. 8, 5 p.m.
	Registration	Nov. 9, 1.10 a.m.
	Letters	Nov. 9, 1.30 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 6th December.)	
Java via Batavia	Tjondari	Sat., Nov. 9, 9.30 a.m.
Rabaul	Bremerhaven	Sat., Nov. 9, 10 a.m.
Shanghai	Suiyang	Sat., Nov. 9, 1.30 p.m.
Port Bayard	Tai Pook Sek	Sat., Nov. 9, 1.30 p.m.
Manila	President Taft	Sat., Nov. 9, 4.30 p.m.
Amoy and Japan	Hosang	Sat., Nov. 9, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Canton Maru	Sun., Nov. 10, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Suwa Maru	Mon., Nov. 11, 10.30 a.m.
U.S.A. (San Francisco Nov. 1), Central and South America and Europe via Victoria B.C. and Europe via Siberia	Pres. Jackson	Mon., Nov. 11.
	Parcels	Nov. 11, 1.10 a.m.
	Registration	Nov. 11, 1.15 a.m.
	Letters	Nov. 11, noon.
	(Due Victoria B.C. 2nd Dec.)	
Bangkok via Swatow	Kuying	Mon., Nov. 11, Noon
Swatow	Hydrangea	Mon., Nov. 11, 2.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Calcutta	Tues., Nov. 12.
	K.P.O.	
	Registration	Nov. 12, 1 p.m.
	Letters	Nov. 12, 1.15 p.m.
	G.P.O.	
	Registration	Nov. 12, 1.45 p.m.
	Letters	Nov. 12, 2.30 p.m.
	(Due Marseilles 18th December.)	
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Hai Ning	Tues., Nov. 12, 2 p.m.
Swatow	Hangsang	Tues., Nov. 12, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honkoku, U.S.A. (San Francisco Nov. 1), Central and South America and Europe via Victoria B.C. and Europe via Siberia	Korea Maru	Wed., Nov. 13.
	Registration	Nov. 12, 5 p.m.
	Letters	Nov. 13, 8.30 a.m.
	(Due San Francisco Dec. 6.)	
Amoy	Chengtu	Thurs., Nov. 13, 8.30 a.m.
Haitow, Fochow and Haiphong	Chip Shing	Thurs., Nov. 14, 5 p.m.
Fochow and Weihaiwei	Taipei	Fri., Nov. 15.
Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Parcels	Nov. 14, 5 p.m.
	Registration	Nov. 15, 9.45 a.m.
	Letters	Nov. 15, 10.20 a.m.
	(Due Thursday Island 24th Nov.)	
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Haiyang	Fri., Nov. 15, 1 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Atsuta Maru	Sat., Nov. 16.
	K.P.O.	
	Registration	Nov. 15, 4.30 p.m.
	Letters	Nov. 16, 9 a.m.
	G.P.O.	
	Registration	Nov. 16, 9.30 a.m.
	Letters	Nov. 16, 10.30 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 15th December.)	
Straits and Calcutta	Kumsang	Sat., Nov. 16.
	Parcels	Nov. 16, noon.
	Letters	Nov. 16, 1.10 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kiangsu	Sun., Nov. 17, 8.30 a.m.

*Superscribed Correspondence only.

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AMERICAN DANCER'S PRAISE.

MISS O'KEEFE'S PUPIL DIS-
PLAY LAUDED.

The well-known American dancer, Miss Ruth Van Valey, at present appearing at the Star Theatre, in a letter to the *Telegraph*, wishes to express her thanks to Miss Daisy O'Keefe, for the opportunity of being present at the dancing display by Miss O'Keefe's pupils on Thursday.

Miss Van Valey said she thoroughly enjoyed the exhibition, and was surprised to find such unusual talent displayed by Miss O'Keefe's pupils. "I really thought some of the scenes in which the little boys and girls figured, marvellous," writes Miss Van Valey. "As one dancer to another, I really must congratulate Miss O'Keefe on being a teacher of the highest standard. I was particularly pleased with some of the stage settings and the costumes were wonderful. When the jazz ballet came on the stage I could almost imagine that I was in some famous theatre watching a highly trained professional ballet."

Such praise as this coming from a dancer of Miss Van Valey's attainments is indeed praise for Miss O'Keefe. Miss Van Valey was for many years at the Capital Theatre, New York, and has been associated with some world-famous productions. Prior to her present tour she had never been outside of the United States, although she received several handsome offers, including one contract, running into four figures, to visit Australia.

"SINGING FOOL."

"BURNT CORK STICKS."
SAYS AL JOLSON.

"Boy, oh boy, how burnt cork does stick!" says Al Jolson, who, as everybody knows, achieved his great fame as a blackface comedian. "It seems well-nigh impossible for me to divorce myself from the nappy's boy role."

A comparatively small part of "The Singing Fool," his second great production for Warner Bros., presents him in the ebony-hued make-up in which he is familiar to millions of theatre-goers.

The fact that he appears in this make-up in "The Singing Fool" on the stage of a theatre, serves to make the illusion complete, and presents him in exactly the character and surroundings in which the world likes best to see him.

During the greater part of the action of "The Singing Fool," however, Jolson appears in white face, and is revealed as the singing waiter of Broadway—a part in which pathos predominates.

"The Singing Fool" is now showing at the Queen's Theatre.

COUGHS, COLDS, & CHILLS.

PEPS DISSOLVED IN THE MOUTH
WILL SHIELD CHEST AND LUNGS.

At this season it is most important to guard against colds and chills, and any weakening of chest and lungs.

Don't neglect the first shivery feeling, sneezing attack, or hoarseness in the throat. Make it a habit to suck a Peps tablet in the mouth every now and again. This is the surest and quickest way to end trouble in throat or bronchitis.

As Peps dissolve in the mouth, certain healing Pine Forest balsams are released in the form of fumes. Mixing with the breath, these Peps fumes are carried to the innermost recesses of the chest and lungs. Thus, Peps disinfect the throat and soothe and heal the membrane lining of the air-tubes. They free the breathing and quickly end any soreness, inflammation, or irritation. They loosen phlegm, stop the most persistent cough, strengthen weak chests and have a beneficial influence on the whole bronchial system.

For night chills, coughs, sore throat, laryngitis, bronchitis, catarrh, and other ailments, of the breathing organs, of children and adults, Peps are most beneficial. Sold in handy sealed bottles of all medicine dealers. Full directions enclosed.

WOMAN'S WORLD

FOR OUR LADY READERS.

Have You A Safety Valve?

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR
LETTING OFF STEAM.

Have you a safety valve? Women—and men—need safety valves just as much as steam engines or steam-pressure cookers.

Men have many. There are recognised outlets for their nervous irritation or bad temper. They smoke and swear in mild cases, throw things about in severe ones, if they are just average men; if they are exceptionally saint-like they take violent exercise. When a man of leisure is "crossed in love" he goes big-game shooting.

A Dreadful Habit.

But women swear only because it is the modern thing to do, and smoke as a sedative. In neither case is the action spontaneous, so it has no effect. One of women's safety valves is the writing of letters—a dreadful habit. It was a great teacher who declared:

"They prosper who burn in the morning."

The letters they write overnight. But when things go crookedly it is a splendid safety valve to sit down and write just what you think about it. You can justify your misdeeds, or make blunders than ever the misdeeds of others, on paper—and when once your thoughts are set down in black and white you can go to bed and sleep the sleep of the just.

Probably without this safety valve you would lie awake through the wee sma' hours planning all the things you mean to say next day to the offending—or offended—person.

But never, never, never send the letter. The angriest and most imprudently spoken sentence in the world is a thing light as air compared with the deadly irrevocability of the written phrase.

Self-Control is Overworked.

There are other safety valves for women. I know a woman who plays that Song Without Words of Mendelssohn, usually called "The Bee's Wedding," over and over and over again to relieve her mind, and another who keeps old sheets in a cupboard and, in the privacy of her bedroom, tears them to shreds. A dreadful lack of self-control, of course. But any psycho-analyst will tell you that, as a virtue, self-control is apt to be overworked and may lead to nervous collapse.

—J. W. E. In Exchange.



Black and white felt ingeniously cut and stitched together is used in this new design. The white inset ties in a pet bow at the back. The front part of the brim is stitched down and the pieces over the ears are turned back softly.



For theatre or restaurant wear is this alluring ensemble consisting in frock and coat of black satin beauty, the latter with inset strips of pale amber velvet; and a jewellery set, comprising necklace, shoulder brooch, ear-rings and bracelet, of pale amber stones. Other pretty jewellery notions include a platinum watch-bracelet set with diamonds, a novel platinum necklace with a watch pendant, and necklace and ear-rings of onyx and pearls.

The 18-day diet.

INVENTED BY TWO AMERICAN
SURGEONS.

With the prospect of tighter, narrower dresses for the autumn, comes an intensified interest in all means of slimming and slenderising ourselves, and I have heard on all sides lately the most excited discussion of the new diet which has become the craze of Hollywood, after being adopted by several famous film stars anxious to lose a few pounds.

It was apparently invented by two famous American surgeons who are brothers, but they now disclaim responsibility for its general adoption, and say that they have never advised that any diet prescribed for some particular case should be indiscriminately used. However, this has not prevented hundreds of would-be slender ones from going through the drastic course. It is so well known in Hollywood that in any restaurant you need only say "Bring me the fifth day" or "eleventh day, please," and the waiter needs no other instruction!

The Outline.

I don't propose to give it in detail, because it would take too much space and because, however some women will always "try anything once" if they see it in print. But I can tell you the principles of it, and it does not vary very much from one day to another.

Breakfast is the same every day—one cup of tea or coffee, half a grape fruit, and one slice of thin dry toast.

Lunch generally consists of one egg, boiled or steamed, half a grape fruit—they are very strong on grape-fruit, you notice!—a tomato, or a few slices of cucumber, one slice of toast, and black coffee.

Afternoon tea is not countenanced at all, though if you wanted to be very dissipated you might

perhaps be allowed one cup without milk or sugar, and nothing to eat!

For dinner you have a little grilled or roast lean meat, or fish, two green vegetables, a salad, half a grape-fruit (if you can look one in the face again!) and black coffee.

Many Disadvantages in Diet.

None of the food must be fried or cooked with butter or any kind of fat.

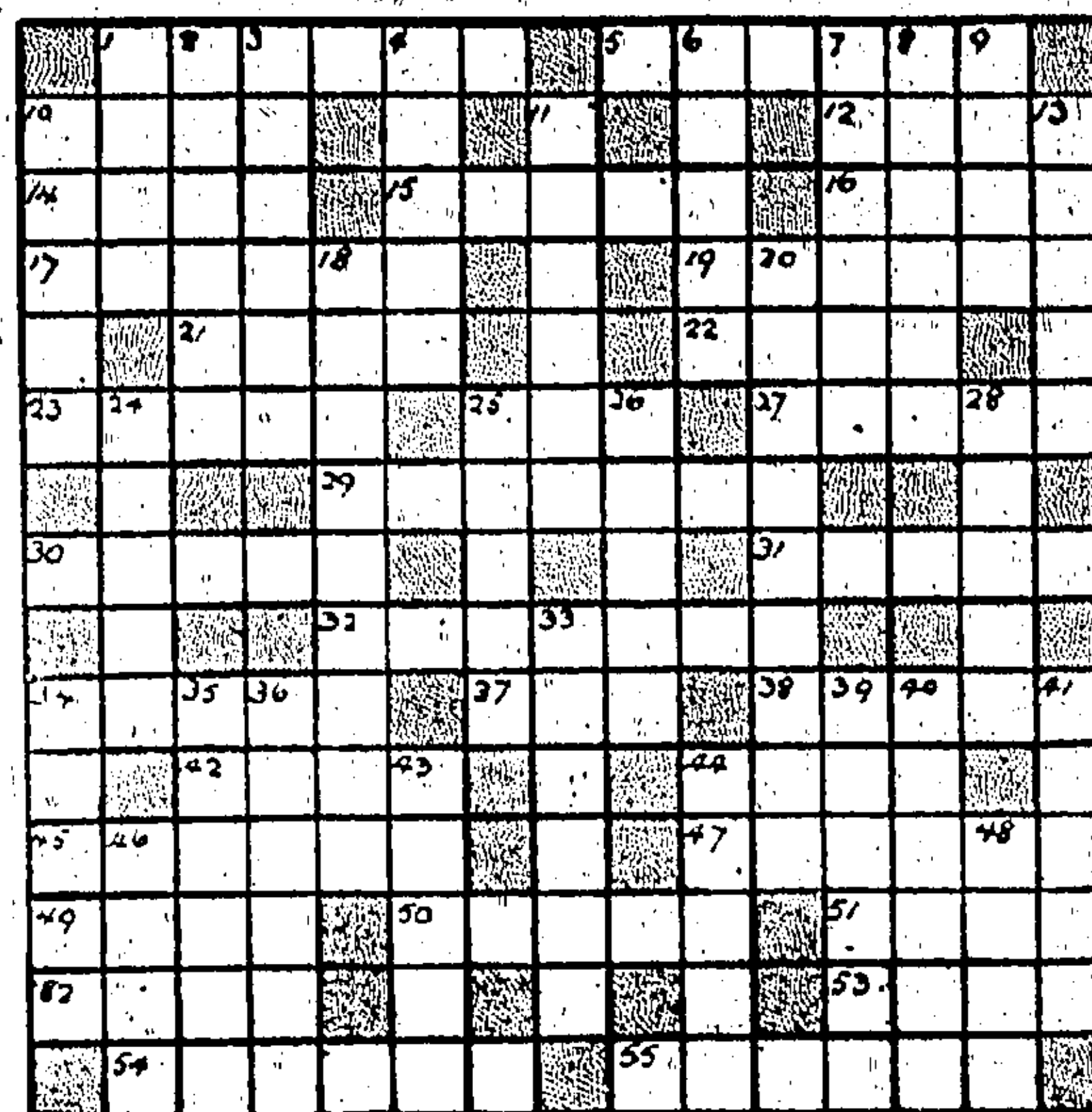
Now, I'm not saying this diet won't make you thin. I'm quite sure it will. But so will a spell of typhoid or pneumonia! A sensible woman won't rush at anything so drastic as either alternative.

Any violent change in your diet—and this is violent for those of us accustomed to three or four ordinary meals a day—will probably upset your digestion, and will certainly give you a feeling of exhaustion and nervous irritability or depression. Moreover, a sudden loss of weight tends to acidify the blood, and many women have paid a penalty for adopting this diet in the form of a blotchy complexion, which in some cases looked quite alarming.

How to Reduce Sensibly.

Those who want to reduce sensibly should, in the first place, not attempt to lose more than one or, at most, one and a half pounds a week, and should only alter one meal at a time. Begin by eating nothing at tea time—you are better without it, anyway. Then reduce your breakfast to the least that will "keep you going" till lunch-time—if possible, take only tea, coffee, or milk and nothing solid. Cut out all sweets, root vegetables, pastry and puddings, and "fill up" not with bread, but with green vegetables, salads and fruit (except bananas). Don't eat anything late at night, eat as little bread as possible, and let it be well toasted, and drink only between meals, avoiding sweet drinks and alcohol. Two meals a day are enough for anyone in ordinary health and who does not work. Anyone who follows these rules and takes as much outdoor exercise as possible will soon get rid of unbecoming flesh.—H. M. In Exchange.

OUR NEW BRITISH CROSSWORDS.



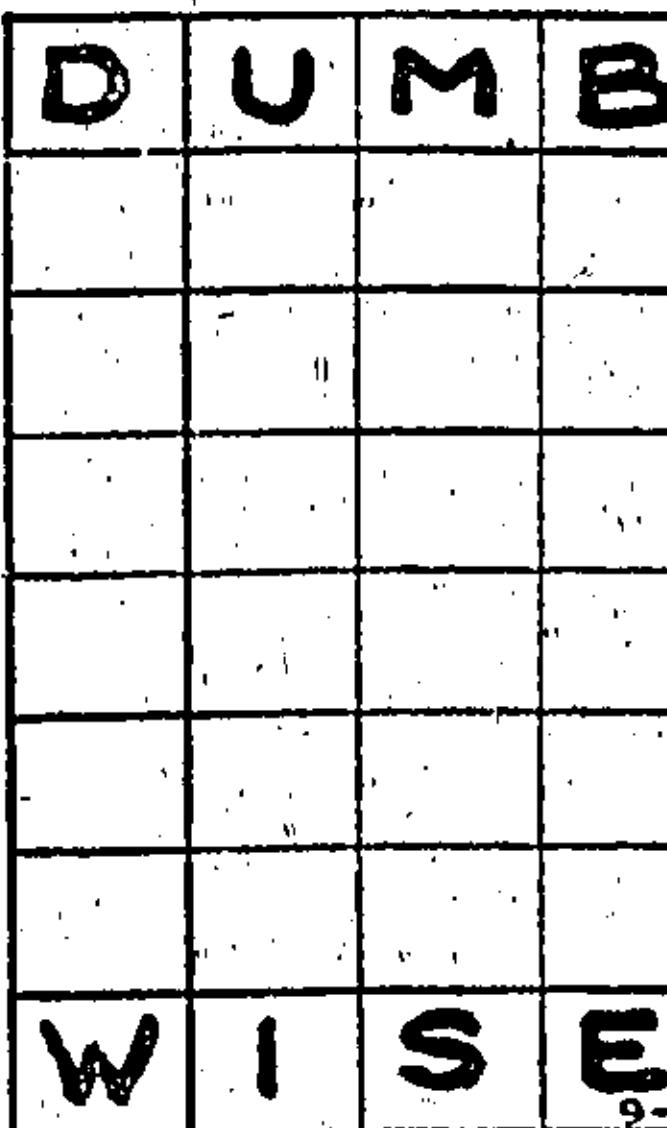
Across.
1 Deficient.
5 Snatch.
10 Space destitute of feathers.
12 Cover.
14 Famous General.
15 Dismal.
16 Part represented by an actor.
17 Fleet of ships.
21 Taken feloniously.
21 Swell.
22 Grief.
23 Poets.
25 Cause to sit.
27 Courage.
29 Pupil.
30 Notch.
31 Bitter.
32 Author of the first rank.
34 Entice.
37 Ceren.
38 Large basin.
42 Alcoholic drinks.
44 Measure.
45 Covered in passage between shops.
47 Backward.
49 Morning.
50 Incorrect.
51 The rainbow.
52 Wild plum.
53 Advice.
54 Stand.
55 Succeed.

7 Ornamental chair.
8 Less warm.
9 Breach.
10 Abyss.
11 Clothed.
13 Compact.
18 Anatomized.
20 Feeler.
24 Father's brother.
25 Sweet substance.
26 Annoy.
28 Language.
33 Emblem.
34 Broods.
35 Mark made over a vowel.
36 Made smooth.
39 Dress.
40 Turned round.
41 Wash lightly.
43 Subterranean channel.
44 Sorcery.
46 Character represented by actor.
48 Excursions on horseback.
Yesterday's Solution.

ESPY B H RDS
ULNA S H TROT
PEERS A R WAILS
ACES GRADE LAVA
STROP T E HIRER
O N LIAAN C N
DRESSING POSITS
I R OGRES R O
DEEPEN ERECTORS
R R SEERS R O
MALES V A PESTS
USES PENNY SLAP
LEAST N T STATE
ERSE STOR LIED
SERE S Y MEND

LETTER GOLF.

It isn't such a long trip from
DUMB to WISE as you might
imagine.



do it in par, a given number of strokes. Thus to change COW to HEN, in three strokes, COW, HOW, HEW, HEN.
2.—You can change only one letter at a time.
3.—You must have a complete word, of common usage, for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.
4.—The order of letters cannot be changed.
One solution is printed on another page.

HARBIN PRECAUTIONS.

TROUBLE EXPECTED WHEN
RUSSIANS CELEBRATE.

Mukden, Nov. 6.
The Harbin authorities anticipate trouble on the 7th, the anniversary of the Russian revolution and are taking due precautions. Martial law has been proclaimed.

Up to the present 150 Communist suspects have been arrested.

It is reported that a large Soviet force has moved from Manchuria to Pogradichnaya.—*Reuter*.

Shanghai Events.

Minor Communistic disturbances occurred this morning in Nanking Road and elsewhere. Students distributed pamphlets, and attempted to bombard one tram with bricks wrapped up in pamphlets, smashing two windows. Twenty-four, including several girls, were arrested, and by the afternoon all was quiet.—*Reuter*.

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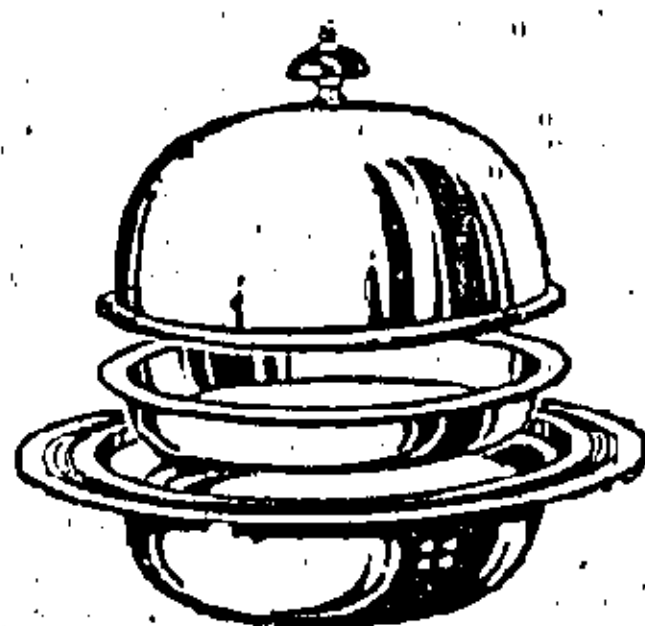
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The
Hongkong Telegraph

FRIDAY NOV. 8, 1929.

THE MUI-TSAI PROBLEM.

There is a great deal that is old, as well as much that is new, in the voluminous Sessional Paper which has just been issued dealing with the *mui-t sai* problem. Amongst the new matter are the despatches which have passed between the Secretary of State and H. E. the Governor and these throw a good deal of light on the official outlook. They show that Sir Cecil Clementi, whilst most anxious that the good name of the Colony should not suffer, has always kept in view the admitted difficulties of dealing with the *mui-t sai* system by means of legislation, but that Lord Passfield, also realising those difficulties, is determined that anything which savours of slavery shall not be countenanced. In that view, he is, as he says, backed up by traditional British policy.

A great deal has been made of the fact, by the anti-slavery leaders at Home, that China has declared the *mui-t sai* system illegal, and this is quoted as a special reason why Hongkong should not be behindhand in enforcing its abolition. His Excellency the Governor has, however, done well to stress the truth that the prohibitive law in China still remains a dead letter. In support of that assertion he might, if he had so wished, have drawn attention to the fact that in a recent prosecution in Hongkong it was disclosed that a document of sale in respect of a girl bore the seal of a Canton Police Station. But although it is so that in this matter China's written laws, like so many others, remain inoperative, that is no reason why Hongkong should not proceed to legislate on the subject. Rather the reverse. Without any desire to boast, it can be said that in very many respects this Colony is an example to backward parts of China—in public health and sanitation, in education, and in a hundred and one other ways. Indeed, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen himself admitted that he received in Hongkong much of the inspiration for his reform movement. May we not therefore hope that in dealing with the *mui-t sai* problem this Colony can perform a very beneficial service not only to its own inhabitants but to our near neighbours as well by proceeding in advance of public opinion in China? That is the angle from which we should like the matter to be viewed. It would be futile to suggest that the problem is not without its difficulties, but we do not believe

these are insuperable. One essential, of course, is that there should be thorough co-operation between the leaders of the Chinese community and the Government to see that the law is respected. By the decisions of the Home Government, the Chinese of this Colony are put on their honour to help in the suppression of a system which there are grounds for believing is not favoured by the best opinion in China itself.

Whilst the Home Government is insistent on the new law not being allowed to remain a dead letter, we do not for one moment imagine that Lord Passfield or his colleagues expect the *mui-t sai* system to be abolished by a mere stroke of the pen. For a time, the local authorities will no doubt find the task of enforcing the law by no means easy. However, the ground has been somewhat prepared by the many prosecutions which have taken place lately, and as time goes on the right atmosphere will be created and, public opinion become even more quickened to the realities. Besides co-operation on the part of the Chinese, there must be a determination shown by the Hongkong Government to respect the instructions of the Home authorities; otherwise, very little good can be accomplished. Speaking recently on the new Ordinance dealing with registration of *mui-t sai*, Sir Joseph Kemp declared that the Government had no intention of permitting the regulations to remain a dead letter. That coincides with the instructions received from London, and we must take it to represent the determination of the local authorities to see that the law is strictly enforced.

Germany's Problem.

The astonishment provoked by the publication of the terms of the Plebiscite Bill urged upon the German people by the powerful Nationalist party has given way to some slight feeling of perturbation internationally. Considered outrageously impossible, it had been taken for granted, in spite of the tremendous influences at work that the inherent good sense of Germany would kill the project in its inception and that the 4,000,000 signatures essential to its presentation to Parliament would not be secured. The initial success of the intensive campaign organised by the Nationalists has placed the matter in a somewhat new light. The clamour against the so-called "enslavement of the German people" has a certain popular appeal, and there is a danger that unless active counter-propaganda is introduced, the masses may give their support if only for the fun of the thing. History contains few such instances of bloodless revolutionary organisation on such a scale, and though the prospects of final success are considered remote, the strength of the movement is worthy of serious consideration. In a well-ordered community, however, the attempt must fail. Its aim is chaos, financially, politically and economically. The Bill asks nothing less than the repudiation of all international agreements, treaties, protocols or pacts concluded by Germany since the Great War, including the peace treaties and reparations agreements. The plenipotentiaries on the German side are to be rendered liable to prosecution for high treason! There is scarcely a part of the world where a violent repercussion would not be felt in the event of German sanction of such a startling doctrine. The Bill is to be considered by the Reichstag on November 27th and it will most certainly be rejected. It will then be submitted to the country and accepted if 20,000,000 voters are in favour. The feeling in the country is of course the determining factor and we do not think the Nationalists have chosen their time well.

FAIR WEATHER.

The Royal Observatory reports that the anticyclone remains stationary and has increased in intensity. Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China coast and over the North China Sea. The forecast till noon to-morrow is N. E. winds, fresh; fair.

DAY BY DAY.

THE DUTIES OF THE FAMILY ARE, ON A LARGE SCALE, THE DUTIES OF THE NATION.—Dean Farrar.

A Chinese case of small-pox was notified yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lauder returned from Japan by the P. and O. s.s. Macedonia.

The P. and O. s.s. Lahore, from Singapore, is due here at 6 p.m. on the 13th instant.

The s.s. President Taft will arrive at the Kowloon Wharf shortly before 9 p.m. to-day instead of to-morrow at daylight.

The final performance of Hongkong's first "Talkie" will take place on Sunday, November 10th, and not on Tuesday, the 12th, as inadvertently stated yesterday.

THE "TELEGRAPH" ART SUPPLEMENT.

French Tennis Stars and
Other Sport Pictures.

To-morrow's issue of the *Telegraph Art Supplement* will be found of more than usual interest from the fact that it will contain photographs of the famous French tennis stars and local players who met at the C. R. C. last Tuesday. Other tennis pictures will be the Hongkong Mixed Doubles semi-finalists and the International Doubles Competition at Swatow.

In the realm of sport there will also be pictures of Tai-koo lawn bowlers with trophies, the Shanghai and Malaya interport cricket teams, and the football match between the Somerset and Chinese Athletics.

Of weddings illustrated will be those of Mr. J. R. L. Stanton and Miss Astri Larsen, of Mr. F. C. Brimblecombe and Miss Fanny Blyth, of Mr. E. J. Luz and Miss O. M. dos Remedios, and of Mr. Michel Chan and Miss P. Szeto.

Other pictures will include portraits of Mr. C. W. E. Bishop and Miss Majorie Hansen, who are shortly to be married, and two scenes of the plays recently produced by the Arts Association of the Hongkong University.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Robert Emmet Farrell, of the Hongkong Telephone Company, Exchange Building, to Miss Carolina Peterson, Aduana 23, Cadiz, Spain.

Armed robbers entered the first floor of No. 60, Jardine's Bazaar, at about 3.30 this morning, and made a haul of money and other property amounting to over \$100. They escaped before the police got on the scene.

Mr. G. S. Moss, C.B.E., H.B.M. Consul-General in Canton, and Mrs. Moss left Canton yesterday morning by the s.s. Kinsan and will be spending the week end in Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Moss are staying with His Excellency the Governor and Lady Clementi.

Professor Simpson is to lecture on the plays of John Galsworthy under the auspices of the Arts Association of the Hongkong University, in the Union Assembly Room, at 8.30 p.m. on the 14th instant. All interested are invited.

The sailing date of the s.s. President Jefferson has been advanced from December 3rd 6 a.m. to December 2nd 6 a.m. in order that the steamer may arrive in San Francisco before Christmas. The Pres Jefferson will arrive in San Francisco on December 23 instead of December 25.

Charges of kidnapping and harbouring a seven-year-old boy who was alleged to have been enticed away from his parents at No. 872, Canton Road, were brought against two unemployed Chinese before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning. On the application of Detective Sergeant Fitches, the defendants were remanded till to-morrow morning for further enquiries.

Convicted on a charge of failing to pay his bus fare in Prince Edward Road, a young Chinese was fined \$5 by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning. The defendant was stated to have told the conductor that he had a monthly ticket, but when the inspector arrived he tendered 10 cents in payment of his fare. His Worship, in imposing the fine, remarked that the case was not as bad as previous ones, where the defendant had tried to cheat the Inspector as well as the conductor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Exchange Problem.

(To The Editor of Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—With the silver dollars passing freely side by side with our bank notes, and millions of dollars worth of silver being melted in London and Bombay, our exchange rates still hang a considerable distance over parity as shown by the fact that there are sellers of Shanghai Taels to-day at 78½. We are told that only the arrival of the new coinage and its injection into circulation can relieve the situation. It begins to look as though our troubles really had their origin in a shortage of the media of exchange, that is, bank notes, after all.

It is interesting to look back at earlier correspondence and consult the views expressed therein. In an account of an interview with the Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, appearing in the *S. C. M. Post* for July 19, 1929, Mr. Hynes is quoted as saying that there was no shortage of bank notes as evidenced by the fact that he was offering to buy exchange for cash and sell for delivery up to next Chinese New Year at the same rate, with no takers. At the present moment, it is possible for a bank to buy sterling at 1/9-3/4 for cash and sell for next June at 1/15-1/16. And this in spite of the fact that the situation has not changed materially since the time of the Hon. Mr. Hynes' interview. It is true that there are heavy drawings from abroad by over-seas Chinese, but the bulk of these drawings are simply for deposit in Hongkong and do not affect the situation.

The truth of the matter would seem to be that an artificial tightness of money has been created by our leading bankers simply through their action in withdrawing entirely from the market and thereby creating an uncertain atmosphere which is fatal to the smooth conduct of the operations of the Colony's business men. It is a question how much longer the merchants of the Colony intend to stand for the Government leaving the privilege of note issue in private hands. Enclosing my card.—Yours, etc., "SQUEEZE."

Hongkong, Nov. 8th, 1929.

EVENING OF FRENCH MUSIC.

DELIGHTFUL PROGRAMME AT
HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

A delightful programme of French music was forthcoming at the Helena May Institute last evening, the concert having been arranged by Madame Bonenfant, one of Hongkong's best-known and most talented musicians.

One of the features of the evening was that Madame Bonenfant played from memory four of the five numbers in which she appeared, this representing nearly an hour and a half's playing. She was note-perfect throughout and her work was of a standard equal to that of many professionalists heard at Home. The first item was Saint-Saens' Sonata in C Minor, for piano and cello, in which Madame and M. Bonenfant were associated. This was a much-enjoyed item, in which the artists played in perfect sympathy. The pianist somewhat overshadowed the violinist, but M. Bonenfant was especially good in the Andante, whilst the Finale was magnificently interpreted.

Cesar Franck's Variations Symphoniques was played by Madame Bonenfant, with the orchestral accompaniment, arranged for piano, by Mr. A. M. Bowes-Smith. The effect would naturally be better with an orchestra, but as Madame Bonenfant's part is virtually a solo, the work, which had not been heard in Hongkong before, was greatly enjoyed none the less. Madame Bonenfant was brilliant throughout, and at the conclusion she was presented with two bouquets, whilst she received another later in the evening.

In Cesar Franck's Sonata in A Major, for piano and violin, Madame Bonenfant and Major MacNair gave great delight. The whole work was most moving. Madame Bonenfant showed no signs of fatigue, whilst Major MacNair played extremely well. So well was the theme handled that one could almost be forgiven for imagining one was listening to a professional performance. Quite an ovation marked the close of the piece.

Mrs. Bowes-Smith provided the vocal items, being heard first in a Gabriel Faure's Poeme d'un Jour, and later in two Debussy numbers—the air from *L'Enfant Prodigue* and *Mandoline*. She was in quite good voice, but seemed more at home in the second group than in the first. The first of the Debussy numbers was dramatically sung, whilst the second, very quick and gay, was charmingly rendered and had to be repeated.

The hall was crowded, many members of the French community being present.

The Very Idea!

Amongst the inventions on view at the Shipping, Engineering, and Machinery Exhibition at Olympia, London, was a gas which prevents sea sickness when inhaled. Many people will earnestly hope that this gas business will be carried a long way further. Little bladders of some form of the gas might be carried to dinner, and a whiff would secure sweet sleep during that dreadful chairman's speech: It would be equally useful in home, office, and church.

Clerk at Mansfield—You ran away? Man—Aye, and you would if a policeman was going to use his truncheon on you!

Willesden man—My wife is, naturally, all skin and bone. Ever since I have known her she has looked as if a square meal would do her good.

Man accused of being drunk at Kingston—I am, a teetotaler. Clerk—What did you have to drink? Man—A pint of beer because I could not get tea.

Sir Frederick Senior, chairman, at Southend—You are turning the guardians into a goose club if you only pay your rates by shilling-a-week instalments.

An American salesman sold an elderly negro farmer a tractor. Some time after the machine was delivered, the salesman called on his customer for pay.

"Can you pay me for that tractor, Uncle Jim?" he asked.

"Pay fo' de tractor!" he asked in astonishment. "Why, man, yo' dont tote me date in fra weeks de tractor would pay fo' hisself."

A doctor was giving a dinner party. His favourite parrot was in the room concealed by some curtains.

During the meal, one of the guests, a woman, was exceedingly voluble, and talked for several moments without cessation.

When at last silence reigned, a sepulchral voice demanded, from behind the curtain, "Let me see your tongue, please."

A reader sends to a Home paper the following amusing Limerick which D. G. Rossetti wrote on Val Prinsep, R. A. Rossetti was wont to indulge his humour thus at the expense of his friends, "no offence being intended and none took." All who remember the burly Val Prinsep will recall his wonderful head of hair:

"There was a young fellow named Val,
The roughs' and the prize-fighters' pal;
The head of a broom
And the brains of a groom
Were the gifts Heaven granted to Val."

"You're scared to fight."
"I ain't; but me mother'll lick me."
"An' how'll she know?"
"She'll see the doctor goin' to your house."

A large number of local residents returned to the Colony yesterday by the P. and O. s.s. Rawalpindi. These included the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hallifax and Miss Hallifax, Comers, and Mrs. J. B. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Bevan, Mrs. C. E. H. Beavis and Miss J. Beavis, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. de Rome, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. E. R. Dovey, Mr. V. Grayburn, Mrs. A. C. Hynes, Miss Harry, Mr. D. S. Hill, Mrs. Hegarty, Mrs. Philip Jacka, Mrs. A. S. Mackichan, Mrs. and Miss Smaller, Mr. and Mrs. V. Sorby, and Mrs. H. G. Wallington.

WHO WAS... SIR CHARLES RACKET?

"You may be as wrong as you please, but I'll be cured if I endeavour to set you right again," exclaimed Sir Charles Racket at the end of a most serious quarrel with his wife, and thereby showed that he had acquired the "rudiments" of a marital philosophy.

The trouble began when Sir Charles took his bride to play a game of whist at her father's house in the third week of their honeymoon. All went indifferently well for a time but when his young wife told him that he should have played a diamond instead of a club it seemed as though Vesuvius had embarked upon its supreme and final eruption! Sir Charles roared, and raved, and ranted, and would punish this affront with nothing less than a divorce.

He was calmed down, however, and then had the presumption to turn round and make the remark to his wife which is quoted above.

An unlicked cub of totally indisciplined mind, Sir Charles is to be found in Murphy's "Three Weeks after Marriage," published 1776.

SEQUEL TO SALE OF GIRL.**MAN & WIFE CHARGED IN COURT.****ACCUSED OF TRANSFERRING CUSTODY OF CHILD.****FIRST PROSECUTION.**

A criminal charge has been preferred against a Chinese man and his wife under the new law which amends the Offences against the Person Ordinance of 1865, and it is of special interest in view of the fact that this is the first case under the amended Ordinance to be heard in the Colony.

The defendants appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Central Magistracy this morning and were charged as follows:—"That you, Man Yin and Wong Kui, on or about September 26th, 1929, in Victoria in this Colony, took part in a transaction, the object of which was to transfer the possession, custody or control of a minor child under the age of 18 years, to wit, Ngan Ho, a female child, aged about four years, for a valuable consideration, to wit, thirty dollars, contrary to Section 45a of Ordinance 2 of 1865."

The Law Explained.

Mr. Somerset Fitzroy conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Attorney General and after referring to the Ordinance under which the defendants were charged, said it was a criminal offence unless the accused persons proved beyond reasonable doubt that the transaction was a bona fide sale for proceeds of marriage or adoption in accordance with Chinese custom. Up to September 19th last, it was not an offence to sell and transfer a child, but no rights of the child passed under such a transaction. A transaction such as that was not criminal.

The prosecution, said Mr. Fitzroy, alleged that on September 26th, a week after the amended Ordinance had come into force, the man and woman took part in the purchase of a child. For years their house had been conducted as a clearing house for the selling of children, and as a result of information received, a raid was made on 20, Centre Road, second floor, where five different bills for the sale of children were discovered. "That was not a crime," he must stress that, said Mr. Fitzroy, it might be reprehensible, but it was not criminal.

Three Children Found.

During the raid, three children were found on the second floor, and one was no doubt the daughter of the first defendant, aged about 13 years. There was also another child of about the same age, who was apparently, bought several years ago and had been kept ever since, and the third one was about four or five years of age.

The man took the police back to the house on October 1st, when he produced a bill, which had since been translated and proved correct. The document related to the small child, in which the first defendant stated that the child was born about the 4th day of the tenth moon five years ago, and that her family were willing to present the child to some one else. They first called upon her near relatives, but no one wished to take her, and he (the defendant) had agreed to take her for payment of thirty Hongkong dollars.

Offered to "Go-Betweens."

The remaining bills were all similar, purporting that certain people were willing to present their daughters to someone else. They had been refused by their near relatives and had been offered to "go-betweens" for a certain number of dollars.

Continuing, Mr. Fitzroy said that in answer to the charge, the man said:—"A Chinese family presented them to me," and the woman replied:—"I bought the child for \$30."

District watchman No. 99 gave evidence of taking part in the raid on 20, Centre Road on September 30th, when he found both defendants on the second floor. The man claimed to be the principal tenant. He searched the floor and found six documents (produced) and later, after he had detained the defendants, the man took him to the house again when he produced, from under the mat, a document relating to the sale of a child. He also found three children on the floor, one of whom claimed to be the daughter of the first defendant.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton said that would be all the evidence he required that day, and he would remand the prisoners until 10.30 a.m. on November 19th.

CANTON BECOMING UNEASY.**"IRONSIDES" REPORTED TO BE ADVANCING.****CANTONESE RETREAT?**

Canton, Nov. 7.

Once again a slight feeling of uneasiness prevails in Canton. General Chang Fat-kwei and his "Ironsides" are reported to be making another determined effort to push through to this province. No definite information can be obtained here as to the exact whereabouts of the "Ironsides", but it is reported that not only have they taken Kwelin, but are now in the neighbourhood of Pinglo which is only about 80 miles from Wuchow.

It is further reported that the Cantonese troops have fallen back in Kwangsi and are preparing to make a stand on the Kwangtung frontier.

Both General Chan Chai-ton, Commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese forces, and His Excellency General Chan Ming-shu, Civil Governor of Kwangtung, are at present in Wuchow. General Chan Ming-shu was expected to fly back to Canton from Wuchow today in the hydroplane "Pearl River," but up to the time of writing he has not arrived. No definite confirmation of the advance of the "Ironsides" can be obtained here and the information may prove incorrect, but certainly troop movements have recommenced in the city and large numbers are departing daily for Wuchow by the Canton-Samsui Railway and the West River, and for the North River districts by the Viet Han Railway to Shiu-chow.

A large number of coolies have also been roped in for service with the armies during the last few days.—Our Own Correspondent.

HOUSES INVOLVED IN BIG FIRE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Two Houses Gutted.

A survey this morning of the damaged showed that Nos. 111 and 109 were completely burnt out, with only the walls left standing. No. 107 was partially burnt and in any case rendered uninhabitable. The block situated to the rear, with blackened walls and scorched windows, has been deserted by the majority of its tenants.

All the houses first affected were three-storeyed buildings. Nos. 111 and 109 were served by a common wooden staircase, and, as was to be expected, this staircase was the first to go. Fortunately, the tenants had had ample time in which to make their escape, and the police have received no reports regarding persons missing since the fire.

The ground floor of No. 111, where the fire originated, was occupied by a native druggist's shop. A carpenter had been at work in this shop and it is believed that a pile of shavings left on the premises had caught fire from a carelessly discarded cigarette. The contents of this shop are reported to be insured for a sum of \$3,000.

Structural damage to the building involved is placed as over \$10,000. With the firemen were the Hon. Mr. T. H. King, Acting C.S.P., Electric Company and P.W.D. representatives. In addition to the Fire Brigade Superintendent, Mr. H. T. Brooks, and Station Officer G. C. Moss.

FLIGHT OF R101.**BALLOT FOR TRIP BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.**

London, Nov. 7. One hundred and fifty-nine members of the House of Commons having applied for eighty places in the first Parliamentary flight of the airship R 101, a ballot took place yesterday.

Three women Parliamentarians, Lady Astor, Doctor Ethel Bentham and Dr. Marion Phillips, are among those who were successful in the ballot for seats.

The flight will probably take place on November 16.—British Wireless.

WEEKS AND CO. TO CLOSE DOWN.**OLD SHANGHAI FIRM GIVES UP BUSINESS.**

Shanghai, Nov. 8. Weeks and Co. Ltd., the fifty-year-old general department store, unanimously decided yesterday to close the business.

The premises of the Company were recently sold for seven lakhs of taels to the Shanghai Power Company.—Reuter.

ANOTHER KOWLOON LARCENY.**COUNTERPANE STOLEN FROM EUROPEAN HOUSE.****PRISON FOR THIEF.**

Mr. H. Ellis, of No. 231, Nathan Road, was the complainant in a case at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning when a young Chinese was charged, before Mr. T. S. Whyte, Smith, with stealing a counterpane which had been hanging on the roof to dry on Monday morning.

The defendant was charged on three counts. He was accused of larceny and alternatively of receiving stolen property, while at the suggestion of his Worship a third

A LOCAL BOXING CHALLENGE.**A. B. Ewin Anxious to Meet Joe Hall.****DUE HERE THIS MONTH.**

A. B. Ewin, of H.M.S. Kent, writes us from Shanghai, under date of the 3rd instant, to the effect that he wishes to challenge anybody in the Colony up to 160 lbs., with or without side stakes.

He adds:—"I hear that Joe Hall is at present in Hongkong, and I would be only too pleased to fight him. I can make 149 lbs."

Ewin states that H.M.S. Kent will be in Hongkong on November 28th.

charge of unlawful possession of the counterpane was brought against him.

In reply to the charges, the defendant said that he had purchased the counterpane from a second-hand dealer.

Evidence of identification of the blanket was given by Mr. Ellis, who remarked that the loss was reported to him at noon on Monday. A Chinese detective stated that he arrested the defendant with the blanket in his possession on Wednesday in Temple Street. After saying that the counterpane belonged to his master, the defendant said that he had bought it from a dealer in Hongkong.

The master of a second-hand dealer's shop, where the defendant stated he had purchased the counterpane, denied that he ever had the article in his possession.

On conviction, the defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

H.M. THE KING.**GOES WITH THE QUEEN TO LONDON THEATRE.**

London, Nov. 7. For the first time since his illness, the King will to-night attend a theatre. He and the Queen are going to the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

Both yesterday and this morning his Majesty received several of his Ministers at Buckingham Palace.—British Wireless.

REASONS FOR ISSUE OF NEW LOAN.**TREASURY BILL VOLUME TO BE CURTAILED.****RECENT INCREASES.**

London, Nov. 7.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, explained the reasons for the issue of the Five Per Cent. Conversion Loan and said it had been felt that it was most desirable to curtail the volume of Treasury Bills, the amount of which had extensively increased in recent times. He expected that future Exchequer operations would be conducted on advantageous terms.

The new five per cent. loan, which is to be issued at par, will be redeemable in 1964 but may be redeemed on or after May 1, 1944, at the option of the Government on a three months' notice being given.

Included in the prospectus is an offer to holders of five per cent. War Loan redeemable from 1929 to 1947 to cancel their holdings for an equal amount of the new loan. Response to this offer must be made between January 15 and February 15 next.—Reuter.

21 YEARS AGO.**SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE "TELEGRAPH" FILES.**

The following extracts are from the Hongkong Telegraph for week ended November 7th, 1908:

The rate of the dollar on demand was 1s. 9½d.

Serious anti-Japanese riots occurred in Hongkong, instigated by the "Dare Death" Society. Many shops selling Japanese goods were attacked. The Riot Act was read and the military called out. Over twenty arrests were made.

At the annual Licensing Sessions, applications by the Shanghai Hotel and the Central Hotel were refused.

The Champions Race at the Shanghai Jockey Club meeting was won by Gemini, ridden by Mr. Moller.

Mr. G. A. Caldwell, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., received the button of a mandarin of the 5th rank in connexion with the construction at Kowloon Dock of West River patrol cruisers for the Canton Government.

CANADIAN PACIFIC FARES.**ALL-YEAR-ROUND INTERPORT RATES.**

The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., announces that effective immediately, it is arranging for the sale of specially reduced round trip passage tickets as follows:

Hongkong to Manila and return . . . Hk.\$140.00
Hongkong to Kobe and return . . . 280.00
Hongkong to Yokohama and return . . . 310.00

These fares will be on sale all the year round and will have a final return limit of three months from date of sale.

"SILENT" MARTIAL LAW IN FORCE.**FOREIGNERS BEING SEARCHED OUTSIDE SHANGHAI.****CHINESE WOUNDED.**

Shanghai, Nov. 4.

"Silent martial law" was introduced in Chinese territory on Saturday and thousands of people were compelled to stand still and allow themselves to be searched by armed military and police patrols.

Passengers in motor cars, rickshas and motor buses were searched, as well as pedestrians, and a sharp look-out was kept for suspicious-looking characters. Foreigners likewise were subject to the search regulations and a number were made to stand still and raise their arms whilst being searched, in spite of vigorous protests which they made at the time.

Searching began at ten o'clock and ended on the following morning at six o'clock, the authorities considering that this was the best time to comb the district of evil characters.

Double patrols of soldiers and police have been posted on duty and the different sectional police stations are being provided with bicycles and motor cycles for use in case of emergency.

The introduction of silent martial law during the winter months is not by any means out of the ordinary, this being the period when armed robbers carry out depredations with more daring than at other times. We are informed that the unrest in central China has nothing to do with the matter, nor is there any fear of Communist uprisings, for the local authorities have matters well in hand.

The plan was first tested on Friday evening and resulted in the wounding of one man and the arrest of two others. A party of police was patrolling Paoshan Road, Chapel, near the Shanghai-Nanking north station, when they noticed nine men walking together. Calling upon them to stop and submit to search, the detectives approached when one man drew a pistol and opened fire while another fired three shots. They then ran off, the police following, firing as they ran. One of the pursued men were brought down by the police and two others were arrested, the other six escaping. The three men were taken to the station and will be brought before the District Court this morning. None of the police were injured.

"AMOROUS UNCLE."**PARSON'S IMPROPER LETTER.**

London, Oct. 9. An extraordinary letter, written by the Rev. Eric Farrar, aged 64, to Dorothy Sheppard, aged 18, who replied to Farrar's advertisement for a young lady to act as companion to an elderly gentleman, formed the subject of a libel action at Ryde.

"Farrar wrote:—'Your reply is one of many. You ought to know that my uncle is an amorous gentleman of 64, and might desire to take liberties, but he will treat you generously and take you to all sorts of shows. I am sorry if you are too respectable and modest to consider this. Otherwise, you will not regret it financially.'"

Farrar admitted to the police that he had inserted the advertisement and had sent the letter, which his solicitor described as grossly improper and senseless, but not libellous. Farrar was committed for trial.

ENGINEERS' MEETING.**CONCLUSION OF CONGRESS IN JAPAN.**

Tokyo, Nov. 7. The World Engineering Congress and World Power Conference have concluded.

Prior to the closing ceremony, a general meeting of the Engineering Congress passed a number of resolutions, including one to appoint a preparatory committee, composed of prominent engineers of all the leading countries, with the purpose of organising a World Engineering Federation.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S BUDGET.**A BIG DECREASE ON THE ESTIMATES.**

Tokyo, Nov. 7. The coming fiscal year's Budget, for presentation to the Diet today, is fixed at Yen 1,609,000,000, approximately a decrease of 104,000,000 on the current year's estimates.—Reuter.

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AFTER THE GAME

After physical exercise, whether playing TENNIS, GOLF, CRICKET, or YACHTING, etc., you need to protect yourself from taking chill.

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SIR HENRY IRVING'S MASTERPIECE—
The BELLS
Don't miss this! A Criminal Confesses his Crime. See Lionel Barrymore in "The Bells."
AT THE MAJESTIC NATHAN ROAD KOWLOON.



"Anyway, the evening dresses will be long."

THE WORLD OF SPORT



LOCAL FOOTBALL TO-MORROW.

CHINESE TEAMS FACE STRONG RIVALS.

GOLDMAN RETURNING TO THE CLUB TEAM?

KOWLOON PROSPECTS.

(By "Wanderer").

Chief interest in local soccer to-morrow will be centred on the Chinese teams, who, bracketed together with six points from four games, both have to meet tough opposition. South China are at home to the Borderers, and the Athletic entertain a strengthened Navy team.

Kowloon, the only undefeated side in the Senior Division, are engaged against the Police, who are so far pointless.

The full fixture list is appended:

Senior Division.

Chinese Ath. v. Navy.—Stadium, 4.15.
R.A. v. H.K.F. Club.—Sookumpoo, 4.15.
Kowloon v. Police.—Kowloon, 4.15.
S. China v. K.O.S.B.—Caroline Hill, 4.15.
St. Joseph's v. Somersets.—Club, 4.15.

Junior Division.

University v. R.A.M.C.—St. Joseph's, 2.45.
Navy Res. v. Eastern.—Navy, 2.45.
Recreio v. R.A. Res.—Recreio, 2.45.
S. China v. K.O.S.B.—Caroline Hill, 2.45.
Somersets v. St. Joseph's.—Chatham Rd., 2.45.
Club Res. v. S. China "A".—Club, 2.45.
Kowloon Res. v. Athletic "A".—Kowloon, 2.45.
Evo v. Chinese Ath. "B".—Stadium, 2.45.

South China's Task.

Although they have the advantage of playing at home, South China are faced with a formidable task in meeting the Borderers, who have already dropped more points than they can afford and will be out to improve their position. At the time of writing neither of the selected teams have come to hand, but Fung King-chung will no doubt reappear as leader of the South China attack, and there is talk that Reeves will go back to the left-back position in the Borderers' defence. It is a notable fact that the Borderers have given away five goals since he went into the forward line, none having been scored against them before. The Borderers should win narrowly, however, whatever team they have decided upon.

More Points For Athletic?

The Navy's recent performances suggest that they are a side requiring watching, but if the Athletic are capable of reproducing their form of last week, they need not fear to-morrow's encounter. The Navy will have some difficulty in filling Kernick's place. Presumably Foote will return to the attack. A great deal depends on the state of the ground. If it remains heavy as seems possible, the Navy's chance of taking away a point will be appreciably enhanced. I doubt if they can get two.

Old Traditions.

The Police are traditionally a thorn in the side of Kowloon. Almost without exception in recent years, Kowloon have had about two-thirds of the game in their meetings with the Police but victories have been few. Form would certainly suggest a break in tradition on this occasion. Kowloon have given away three goals in five matches, none in their last three, whereas the Police have dropped sixteen. The Police should improve upon recent displays now that the grounds are a little heavier, but they will do well to-morrow if they hold Kowloon to three goals.

An Even Break.

There is little to choose between the Artillery and the Club and a draw is a most likely result. Lolly Goldman will reappear at centre-forward for the Club and this will give the attack a punch which has been lacking for some time. To obviate the possibility of criticism being levelled at the selectors for dropping Peers after his two goals against the K.O.S.B., it should be explained that the scorer was Alexander. The confusion arose through a change-over in the

LADIES TENNIS.

MRS. TOTTENHAM AGAIN CHAMPION.

Mrs. Tottenham retained the Ladies Singles Championship title of Hongkong yesterday, when she defeated Mrs. James in the final by 6-3, 6-2.

Early morning rain, and a drizzle which persisted almost continuously throughout the match, made conditions anything but pleasant, and the tennis suffered accordingly. Both players found the slippery surface rather trying, and with the balls coming through at varying heights and pace, there were naturally a few mistakes.

Nevertheless, it was an interesting encounter, providing one unusual feature in the fact that as many as fourteen games were lost on service. It became quite the usual thing for the contestants to take games on other's service, and it is significant to note that Mrs. Tottenham actually lost as many as six such games.

The winner deserved her success in so far that she was more varied in her style and adapted herself to the conditions better than Mrs. James. The latter, however, is worthy of particular mention for the stubborn manner in which she contested every point. She was forced to do any amount of running about, but so cleverly did she retrieve apparently hopeless positions, that she often caught Mrs. Tottenham napping.

Both kept strictly to base-line tactics, but the exchanges were never dull and invariably a long rally was finished off with an excellent shot by either player. The winner certainly hit the better length ball, and was somewhat superior on the backhand. Mrs. James, however, countered this by some hard hitting, which forced her opponent into making rather more mistakes than usual.

The first set was full of excellent tennis, and ran to fourteen games before a decision was reached. At one time the champion led 5-3, but the challenger, recovered well, and forced the calling to six-all, when Mrs. Tottenham broke through on her opponent's service and then went on to finish off the set.

The loser began the second set smoothly, taking a 2-1 lead, but after that the holder jumped into real match-winning form, and took the next five games in a string to win the match.

Men's Singles.

The Ladies Recreation Club Men's Singles final was also played off, but one could scarcely enthuse over the standard of tennis.

Mr. J. S. McEachern beat Mr. L. Forster in a very easy manner by 6-1, 7-5, 6-1, and although perhaps the score does not suggest it, he was always master of the situation. He revealed clever tactics in drawing his opponent to the net and then passing him on either hand, whilst his defence was rock-like. He always appeared to have plenty in hand and could not be said to be fully extended.

Mixed Doubles.
Owing to Mrs. Taylor injuring her ankle, the level mixed doubles match between Mr. G. Sowell and Mrs. D. H. Montgomery and Mrs. Taylor and Mr. B. B. B. was postponed.

The matches were played at the Ladies Recreation Club, and were followed by an "A" function during which the trophies were presented.

LOCAL CRICKET.

K. C. C. will be represented by the following in a friendly game against the Police at Kowloon to-morrow at 2 p.m.—F. E. Lawrence (Capt.), N. H. Ross, J. Marlow, A. E. F. Rayner, O. H. Raven, F. S. W. Smith, H. A. Gregory, A. Laughton, R. Baldwin, E. Silkstone and W. E. Hunt.

Scorer—Capt. Lathwaite. D.S.O. (Impire)—A. W. Bliss.

With The Juniors.

In the Junior Division, which has been rendered more interesting by the unexpected defeat in mid-week of the Borderers' Reserves, victories are probable for the University, Navy, R.A., K.O.S.B., Somersets, South China "A", and Chinese Athletic "A" and "B".

Probable Teams.

Kowloon: Angus (Senr.); Gillett, Pile (C.); Hedley, Downman, Bliss; Pile (T.M.), Gallagher, Simpson, McKelvie, Miles, Club: Rodgers; Holmes; Bishop; Gilchrist; Mawney; Watson; Alexander, Reid, Goldman, Davies and Scott.

Kowloon Reserves: Angus (Junr.); Campbell, Hannan; Springett; Easterbrook, Nicholls; Withers, Herbert, Moss, Coates; Bickford.

Club Reserves: Wilson (J.B.); Campbell, Punccheon; Sloan, Ralton, Hooper; Smith, Peers, Wilson, J. M. White and Cop-pin.

GARRISON NEWS.

BRIGADIER HEATH TO RESUME COMMAND.

Brigadier R. M. Heath, C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the Tientsin Area, has now fully recovered from his recent illness and is about to resume command of the Area, in which Col. Brownrigg deputised for him.

Investiture.

Major D. Gordon Cheyne, O.B.E., M.C., R.A.M.C., will be invested with the Order of the British Empire by H.E. the Governor, at an investiture to be held at Government House on December 12. This honour was awarded to Major Cheyne in a recent Honours List, for his work as Deputy Assistant Director of Hygiene, North China Command. He now carries out similar duties for the combined China Command, but will be proceeding Home early in the New Year. He will probably be relieved by Major F. Harris, M.C., R.A.M.C., who has been carrying out duties of a like nature in Shanghai during past months.

Courses.

Major R. H. E. Bennett, M.C., S.L.I., will go Home on the transport Neerula on the 19th inst., to undergo a Senior Officers' Course at the Army School of Physical Training, Aldershot. Both officers will be granted a period of leave on the termination of their course.

Retirement.

Major J. M. Colchester-Wemyss, O.B.E., 2/Royal Scots, is retiring, on taking up the Commissionership of Weihaiwei, in place of Captain Thurston.

Tennis.

S. M. Atkinson and Serjt. Trumper, R.E., beat S. M. Munley and Serjt. Kingsland, R.A., in the semi-final of the Hongkong Area Other Ranks Doubles Championship at Sookumpoo yesterday afternoon. The score was 6-3, 6-4.

Football.

The following is the League Table to date in the Inter-Port League of H.M.S. Berwick:

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals	Pts.
Communications	3	3	0	0	10	6
Stokers' Star	4	2	0	2	12	6
Torpedo	4	2	1	1	10	5
Tamsey	4	2	1	1	10	5
Quarterdeck	4	0	4	1	8	4
Forecastle	4	0	3	1	4	3
Stokers' Port	3	1	1	1	4	3
Savins	3	0	2	1	1	1
Daymen	3	0	2	1	1	1

A match was played in this League yesterday afternoon, on the Dockyard ground, when the Communications team added to their bag of goals in beating the Daymen by seven goals to one. Teams:

Communications.—Roberts; Matthews, Abbott, Lambert, Jones, Finn; Lee, Kennedy, Goodridge, Watkins, Crab.

Daymen.—Vahye; White, Owens; Mitchell, Turner, Payne; Paul, England, Glover, Preston, Voe.

In the first half the play was more even than the score would suggest, and the only goal came from Ward, ridge. After the interval, Watkins scored a second goal for Communications, to be followed by Goodridge, who scored three more. Kennedy and Lee, Paul found the net for the Daymen, and the second half was uninteresting except for those who wondered what proportions the Communications would reach.

Hongkong Area League.

A match in the above League was played yesterday afternoon at Chatham Road, between "C" Coy., S.L.I., and "D" Coy., S.L.I., resulting in a draw of two goals each. The score just about reflects the merit of both teams, though a penalty awarded to "D" Coy., and sent over by Mead, might have made a lot of difference to the play of that side.

The game was refereed in his usual quiet but firm manner by B.Q.M.S. Clarke, R.A. Teams:

"D" Coy.—Lilley; Spiller, Morris; Norris, Mead, Lacey; Laves, Phillips, Perrett, Chislett, Lancaster.

"C" Coy.—Russell; Templeman, Forcherrill, Collins, Baulch, Chidley; Quirk, Padgett, Jenkinson, Guest, Putt.

"C" Company kicked off, and exchanges were even at the start until Templeman set his forwards going, only for the ball to be kicked over the line. A penalty against "C" Company was sent over the bar by Mead, but Russell was well tested shortly afterwards, and cleared well. End-to-end play ensued for some time, with both sides getting near, but not being able to get a clear chance of a scoring shot until "D" Company took the lead with a goal from Perrett, who shot after a free kick had been awarded on the half-way line. Mead's kick dropping nicely into the goal-mouth.

A corner forced by Padgett off Morris gave Quirk a beautiful shot, and the ball pitched at Jenkinson's feet for the equalising goal. Shortly before half-time, Lacey put through his own goal in a mix-up.

On resuming, play maintained the even character of the first half, though "D" Company put in more pressure than "C" and their efforts were rewarded when Chislett headed in a nice centre by Collins. Both sides tried to capture the lead, but the final whistle blew without further score.

"A" Company, S.L.I., v. 12th Battery, R.A.—This match, played at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, resulted in a win for the Somersets by two goals to one. Teams:

"A" Coy., S.L.I.—Blissett; Hillier, White; Hayball, Trigg, Fragnell; Keable, Spurdle, Willis, Scott; Richards.

12th Bty., R.A.—Moore; Gough; Hall; Bridgeman, Gardner, Allen; Ward, Pearce, Hill, Thompson Taylor.

The Gunners set going immediately on the kick-off, and Hill, from a melee in front of the Somersets' goal, scored to put his side one up. The Company attacked fiercely after this reverse, but lack of combination usually spoiled their chance to equalise.

After the interval, Spurdle and Willis changed places, and this move

resulted soon in their first goal. Keable making ground on the right to pass to the former, who found the net. The Somersets combination also improved, and Keable again went down on the wing to send a pass to Spurdle, who hit the crossbar, and, from the rebound, Scott headed in to beat Moore.

Although the Gunners replied spiritedly to this goal, they were unable to bring about the equaliser.

Friendly Match.
A friendly match between H.M.S. Sepoy and H.M.S. Marazion was played at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, the latter winning by the odd goal in three. Teams:

Sepoy.—Jarrett; Farrell, Oakden; Haywood, Bryden, Wells; Hudson, Ambrose, Austin, Woodley, Dennis.

Marazion.—Martin; Sub. L. Glass; Ward; Wells, Goodall, Brown; White, Routledge, Swift, Keown, Auld.

At first there was little to choose between these teams both attacking in turn, and forcing fruitless corners. Jarrett, however, had had some work to do, and fielded several good shots. At the other end, the Sepoy's got near, and forced Martin to concede a corner, of which advantage was not taken.

The first goal came from the Sepoy's left half, Wells, who shot from more than 25 yards to beat Martin. No further score ensued before half-time.

On the resumption, the Sepoy's got away, but the Marazion men returned to the attack, and play ran from one end to the other. Keown scored the equaliser with a cross-shot which Jarrett misjudged, and, later Hudson missed a good chance to put his side ahead. Marazion came down on the left, for Swift to beat Jarrett on the ground after the latter had cleared.

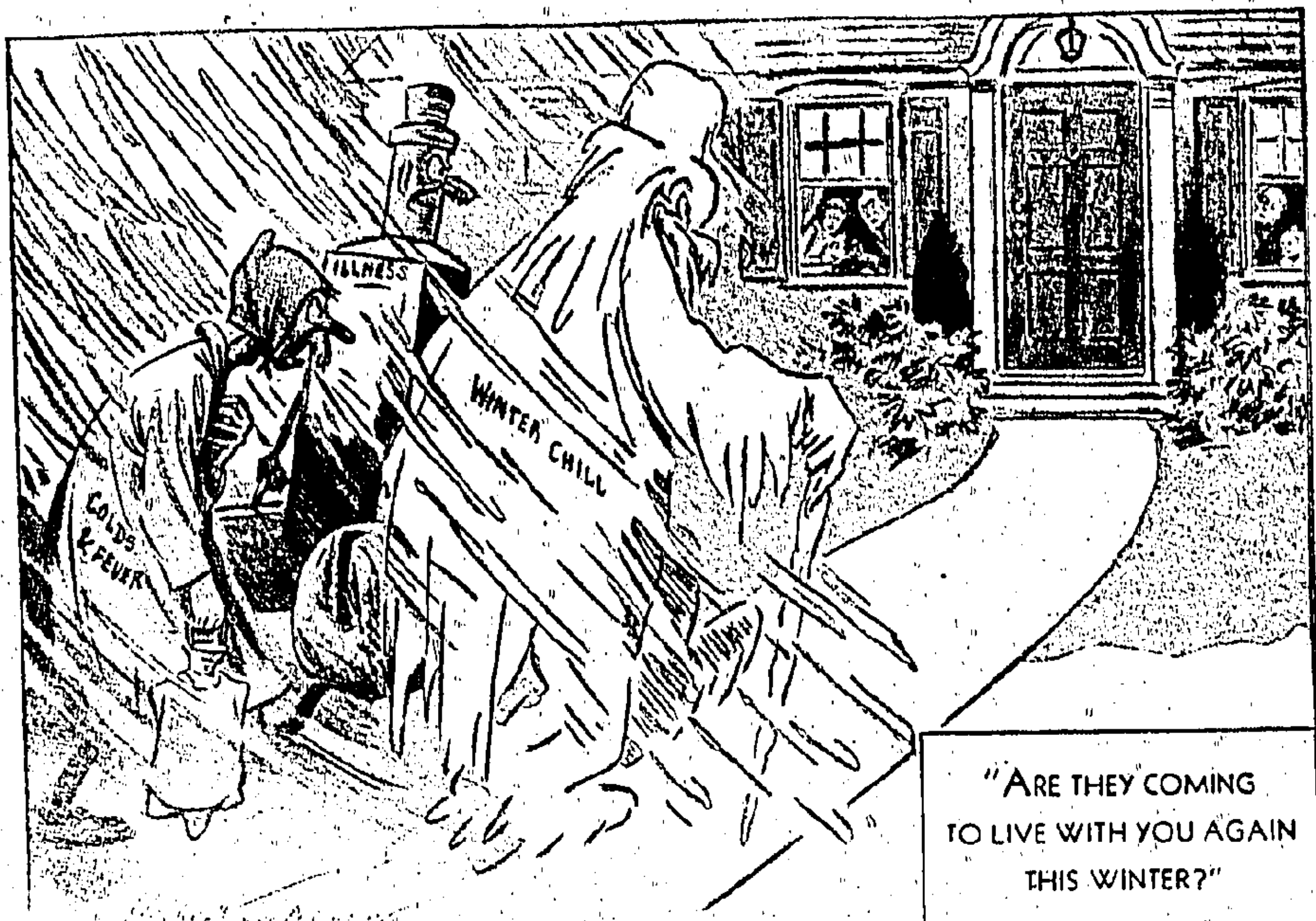
A penalty for Marazion for handling was taken by Wells, and cleverly saved by Martin. No further score resulted. Routledge, an old veteran, played an extraordinarily good game for Marazion.

Rugby Football.

The following is the side selected to play the Club 2nd XV on the Club ground at 5 p.m. to-day:

Somersets Light Infantry "A".—Hambling; Hurford, Ford; Bascombe, Keable; A. N. Other, Symes; Lieut. Swayne, Lieut. Thickness, Lieut. Rossiter, Kinchin, Roberts, Morris, Cloughman, Reserve, Rodgers.

Hockey.
The hockey match, R.A.M.C. versus R. E. and R. Signals, postponed from Wednesday, will be played to-day at Sookumpoo. Bully-off 4 p.m. Any change is made in the R.A.M.C. side, announced on Wednesday, Leas coming in at outside-left in place of Goodman.

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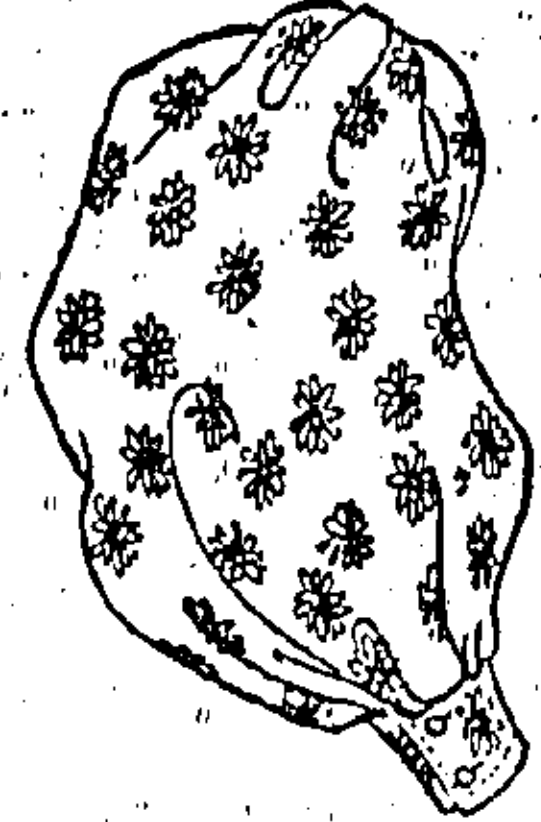
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MUI TSAI PROBLEM.

TEXT OF THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

THE WHOLE POSITION ANALYSED.

The developments which have led up to the Government deciding to enforce the registration of *mui-tsai* can be fully traced in the voluminous correspondence which has just been published.

The history of the enforcement of Part III of the Ordinance dates back to the beginning of this year when statements were published in the *Manchester Guardian* that the *mui-tsai* system was still in existence in the Colony and that the number of *mui-tsai* had greatly increased.

In lengthy despatches to the Secretary of State, H. E. the Governor asserted that the avowed policy of the local Government was the eventual extinction of the system, but he fully detailed the complex difficulties of enforcing registration or seeking by legislation to abolish the system entirely.

With the advent of the Labour Government at Home, and after repeated questions in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State, Lord Passfield (formerly Mr. Sydney Webb), sent definite instructions on August 22nd, that registration was to be enforced, remarking that he was not prepared to acquiesce in a merely nominal enforcement of the law, and that he was quite unable to defend a policy of *laissez faire* in this serious matter. He further stated that public opinion in Britain and in the House of Commons would not accept with equanimity such a policy. He requested that a full report be furnished every six months on the working of the Ordinance and of the proceedings taken under it.

The full correspondence, which covers 56 fool-cap printed pages, dates back to February, 1922, and begins with a telegram from the Rt. Hon. Mr. Winston Churchill, who was then Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which he said it was impossible for him to defend the existence of such an institution as the *mui-tsai* system in a British Colony. He asked for a report and recommendations.

Replying by telegram, Sir Edward Stubbs said that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs was in consultation with the Secretaries of the Society for the Protection of *Mui Tsai* and the Society for Abolition, who were drawing up suggestions aimed at the abolition of the system as soon as practicable.

Then followed further telegrams and despatches which led up to the passing of the 1923 Ordinance, and also extracts from *Hansard* of the discussions which took place in the Legislative Council during the passing of the Bill.

In March, 1923, Sir Edward Stubbs sent a lengthy despatch to the Secretary of State, dealing with the passing of the Ordinance, in which he stated that he did not think that any regulations (under Part III) were needed at the moment "since the parts of the Ordinance which are now in operation seem to afford ample protection to the *mui-tsai*." He suggested that the bringing into force of Part III be deferred until it was shown to be necessary.

The Secretary of State agreed to this course being followed.

The rest of the correspondence deals with what has taken place this year. On January 17th, H.E. the Governor received a telegram from the Secretary of State pointing out that letters had appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* from Mr. J. H. Harris of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, stating that the *mui-tsai* system was still in full operation in Hongkong and that the number of *mui-tsai* had increased. The Governor was asked to report on the question of bringing Part III of the Ordinance into operation and also to make a report on the working of the Ordinance up to date.

"NO SLAVERY."

Only a Gross Misuse of the Term.

PROPAGANDA AT HOME.

The following despatch was sent by Sir Cecil Clementi, on February 22nd, 1929:

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 17th January, informing me that letters from Mr. J. H. Harris of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, published in the *Manchester Guardian* summarizing

a report of meetings of the Anti-Mui-tsai Society in Hongkong, included allegations that the pledge given to Parliament on the 21st March, 1922, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies had never been carried out, that the system is in full operation and that the number of *mui-tsai* has increased. You asked me to telegraph my observations on the above charges to the immediate reforms pressed for by the Anti-Mui-tsai Society and on the question of bringing into force Part III of the Female Domestic Service Ordinance No. 1 of 1923.

I was unable to telegraph any observations, for I found that no representations whatever had in recent years been made to the Hongkong Government by the Anti-Mui-tsai Society. The Society had held its last annual meeting in Hongkong on the 20th October, 1928, but did not thereafter address this Government or make any proposals for immediate reforms. In fact the whole agitation concerning *mui-tsai* had been quiescent for many years in face of serious local emergencies which arose owing to the political conditions in China.

On searching the official archives of the Colony since I assumed the Government in November, 1925, I find that on the 17th March, 1927, my eye was caught by a paragraph in the *Wa Tsz Yat Po*, one of the vernacular papers of Hongkong, stating that, since regulations had been promulgated in Canton abolishing the *mui-tsai*, the number of persons selling children in Hongkong had increased. I asked the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for a report on this statement and he replied on the 28th March, 1927, that he had on that day interviewed Mr. Yeung Shiu-chuen, President of the Anti-Mui-tsai Society in Hongkong, and had ascertained from him that it was Mr. Yeung himself who had caused the paragraph in question to be inserted in *Wa Tsz Yat Po*. Mr. Yeung could not, however, supply any definite information on the subject and was not very helpful.

Regarding the truth of the statement in the *Wa Tsz Yat Po*, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs reported that he had not observed any increase in the number of cases of traffic in children brought before his department. He added:—"I am inclined to regard the Canton regulations merely as propaganda. Brigandage and general distress in South China which is also reflected in the notable increase in emigration, would be quite enough to account for the prevalence of the traffic."

The inquiry which I had initiated appears to have galvanized the Anti-Mui-tsai Society into fresh activity, for on the 9th April, 1927, this Society assembled at the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association Headquarters in Hongkong in the first meeting it had held for several years. I enclose an extract from the *South China Morning Post* of the 11th April, 1927, giving an account of the proceedings, which, however, result in representations of any kind being made to this Government by the Society. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, after further investigation, reported to me on the 20th July, 1927, that no doubt the traffic in children still persisted, being the custom of the country which it would take a long time to alter, but that it remained to be proved that this Government's efforts were not making headway against the abuses of the custom. He pointed out that the Anti-Mui-tsai Society was not very representative of Chinese opinion. "The Chairman," he wrote, "comes up occasionally and makes general remarks, which give no opening for special enquiry or action; on being pressed to carry his own enquiries far enough to give us some opening, he has produced a case of gross cruelty to a child; but not a *mui-tsai* or a bought child." In view of this report and the absence of any case at all under the Female Domestic Servants Ordinance, No. 1 of 1923, during the years 1923 to 1927, both included, no further action was taken by this Government.

The next event in this connexion was the annual meeting of the Anti-Mui-tsai Society on the 20th October, 1928, to which I have already referred. I attach a translation of an extract from the *Wa Tsz Yat Po* of the 23rd October, 1928, giving the names of the members of the committee then appointed by this Society, also an extract from the *South China Morning Post* of the 22nd October, 1928, giving an account of the

proceedings at the annual meeting. As I have already said no representations were made to the Hongkong Government by the Society after this meeting, but it is upon the proceedings of this meeting that the letter of Mr. J. H. Harris to the *Manchester Guardian* was based.

I can only suppose that the newly elected Committee of the Anti-Mui-tsai Society, which is not representative of local Chinese opinion, preferred to make an effort at propaganda in the United Kingdom rather than to submit recommendations for the consideration of the Hongkong Government and its responsible advisers—mean the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Chinese members of the Legislative Council. However, the extract from the *South China Morning Post* above referred to was sent by the Colonial Secretary to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for his observations and he replied on the 7th November, 1928, that the Domestic Service Ordinance seemed to him to be an excellent example of legislation in advance of public opinion and that the time had not yet come to enforce Part III of the Ordinance.

Upon receipt of your telegram of the 17th January, I convened a special meeting of the District Watch Committee, the body most representative of Chinese opinion in this Colony, and including three Chinese members of the Legislative Council. This meeting took place at Government House on the 4th February, with myself in the Chair and with the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs also present. The members of the District Watch Committee stated that, in spite of the great increase in the population of the Colony (it was estimated at 681,800 in 1923 and cannot now be less than one million), and notwithstanding the chaos and anarchy prevalent in China during recent years, there was no reason to believe that the number of *mui-tsai* in the Colony had increased; that cases of cruelty to children were rare; that Chinese opinion in Hongkong would be solidly opposed to the enforcement of Part III of Ordinance No. 1 of 1923; and they advised that the proper course would be to deal very severely with any cases of cruelty to children which might come to light. It was pointed out by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs that registration in the form suggested would be equivalent to recognition of the status of *mui-tsai*, which at present has no sanction in law, and that in law a *mui-tsai* is now in the same position as any other domestic servant, except in so far as being a minor she is subject to the same restrictions on her liberty as any other child. Moreover, how would registration be enforced? Would anyone, even the Anti-Mui-tsai Society itself, be prepared to advocate house to house visits by inspectors? In any case the proposal to take *mui-tsai* away from their employers and lodge them in the Po Leung Kik would be impracticable, for that institution is barely able to provide for 70 inmates in all. Perhaps, however, useful practical work could be done by an organization similar to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in England or by Government Inspectors, possibly women. This suggestion seemed to appeal strongly to the three Chinese members of the Legislative Council.

Subsequently the Secretary for Chinese Affairs submitted the attached report on the working of the Female Domestic Service Ordinance, 1923, with which I find myself in general agreement. I may say that in my earlier service under the Hongkong Government I had personal experience of the *mui-tsai* system and formed the conclusion that on the whole it was humane and benevolent, having regard to conditions of life in China. Its origin is not any absence of love in Chinese parents for their female children, for I am persuaded that Chinese parents are as a rule very fond of their daughters, but rather excessive philoprogenitiveness among a people living habitually "one jump ahead of starvation." The Secretary for Chinese Affairs writes:—"Those who have had experience of famine relief work will realize that it is seldom the desire for money which induces parents in China to part with their children and that the alternative may quite well be starvation." I can corroborate this from my personal experience. From April to June 1903, I was seconded by the Hongkong Government for famine relief work in the province of Kwangsi. While engaged on this duty I repeatedly travelled by launch up and down the West River and I well remember how at each township and village by the riverside, where my launch put in, Chinese women with babies in their arms and children at their sides were lined up begging the launch passengers, myself included, not to buy but to take from them as a gift the little ones who otherwise would starve and for whom the mothers were totally unable to provide. *Mui-tsai*, so acquired, are as a rule well treated and it is considered by Chinese public opinion to be obligatory

on their employers to see that they are married or suitably provided for when they are about 18 years of age.

The recent repetition in Mr. J. H. Harris's letter of the charge of slavery seems to make it desirable to assert once more that, whatever may be said against the customs of employing *mui-tsai*, it cannot, as it exists in Hongkong, be called slavery, except by a gross misuse of that term. A system of slavery implies that the law, written or customary, definitely recognises and enforces certain rights of ownership in favour of the master as against the slave. In Hongkong the law recognises no rights of ownership whatsoever in favour of the employers as against the *mui-tsai* or as against her parents. The status of the *mui-tsai* is entirely a free status. If a *mui-tsai* wishes to leave her employer there is no legal obstacle to her doing so at any moment.

It may be freely admitted that, human nature being what it is, there are possibilities of abuse in every system of employment in which the two parties to the relation are, by reason of the extreme youth or great poverty or ignorance of one of the parties, not on equal terms. Such a possibility does exist in the case of the *mui-tsai* and because of this possibility, which in the vast majority of cases is, I believe, only a possibility and not an actual fact, the Government would like to see the *mui-tsai* system gradually converted into something less open to that possibility.

It has, however, been found impracticable to proceed otherwise than very slowly. The reasons why more rapid progress is impossible are given above expressly or implicitly, but they are so important that it may be useful to recapitulate them shortly here. They are as follows:

(a) The custom is deep rooted in Chinese family and economic conditions.

(b) Hongkong with its very large Chinese population cannot break away too far or too fast from Chinese customs.

(c) The great majority of the Chinese live so close to starvation that the two numerous children must find work or die, and they cannot always find work in their own villages.

(d) The existing *mui-tsai*, whose numbers constantly fluctuate owing to the arrival of new families from China or the departure of Hongkong families to China, are so numerous that it would be quite impossible to deal with them if they were taken away from their employers.

(e) To enforce drastic measures against the legal sense of the Chinese community would be to invite obstruction in a matter in which obstruction would be peculiarly easy and from a class peculiarly skilled in obstruction.

I have given instructions that all cases in which a *mui-tsai* is concerned and particularly any case of cruelty to a *mui-tsai*, shall be brought at once to the notice of the Colonial Secretary, in order that I may make personal inquiry into such cases. I shall explore further the proposal that there should be instituted in this Colony an organization similar to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in England and that in this connexion female inspectors, appointed by the Hongkong Government, might be employed. For the rest I am quite certain that it would be useless, and even detrimental to the cause in view, to attempt to advance ahead of public opinion in China itself, and I do not doubt that the spirit of reform now widespread in China, will before very long address itself practically (and not merely on paper) to the modification of the *mui-tsai* system. Its disappearance is not, however, to be expected until there is a considerable improvement in economic conditions in China, and a less reckless procreation of children among the poorest classes of the Chinese people.

TEN QUESTIONS.

Secretary of State Seeks More Information.

WHY NOT REGISTRATION?

In reply to the above, the Secretary of State sent the following telegram:

20th April, 1929.

Your despatch dated 22nd February, No. 91, *mui-tsai*. I should be glad of further information as complete as possible on the following points, by despatch as soon as you can furnish it.

1. Apparently a primary difficulty is to obtain evidence that particular girls are *mui-tsai* and to bring home to them their rights of personal freedom. A proclamation, advertising their rights, was issued in 1922. Have any similar proclamation been issued subsequently? If not, would it be practicable to issue them regularly or even have notices permanently displayed?

2. What are the objections in practice to any system of registration of *mui-tsai*?

3. How far is any system of registration possible, whether covering all *mui-tsai* in the Colony or excluding those not domiciled in the Colony?

4. What is the legal position under the Ordinance of the *mui-tsai* acquired elsewhere and imported since the date of the enactment of the Ordinance, whether their employers accompany them or are already resident in the Colony?

5. Should addition to paragraph 4 of the Ordinance be enacted so as to provide that no *mui-tsai* may be brought into the Colony for services in that capacity?

6. Can you obtain e.g. through H.M. Consul General a copy of the regulations alleged to have been promulgated in Canton abolishing the system and a report on the practical result, if any?

7. If importation of fresh *mui-tsai* cannot be prevented is it to be understood that you consider effective abolition of the system in Hongkong must wait until that importation ceases? If not, how can the institution be brought to an end earlier?

8. It was alleged in a leading article in the *Hongkong Morning Post* of 6th February, 1929, that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs assists in the recovery of purchase price in the case of *mui-tsai* who have run away. I shall be glad of your observations on this and other allegations in the same article.

9. It is constantly alleged that *mui-tsai* are a regular source of recruitment for prostitution. Can any further safeguard against this be introduced?

10. In the unlikely event of a large number of *mui-tsai* leaving their houses as a result of any measures taken, is it quite impossible to supplement the accommodation in Po Leung Kik by temporary arrangements?

HONGKONG'S POLICY.

Abolition of Mui Tsai System.

THE BIG DIFFICULTIES.

The last despatch of H.E. the Governor, dated May 16th, was as follows:

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated 20th April, in which you ask me to furnish by despatch as soon as I can, further information, as complete as possible, on ten points concerning the *mui-tsai* question. I propose to take up these points one by one and to deal with each of them, although not in the order in which they are set out in your telegram; but before doing so, I desire to state very definitely that the abolition of the *mui-tsai* system is the settled and declared policy of this Government. Our difficulty is to ensure that this policy is made effective in practice. This difficulty is due to the fact that Hongkong, geographically speaking, forms part of the Kwangtung province, in which the system is still prevalent, and that Hongkong cannot effectively abolish the *mui-tsai* system unless and until the authorities of the Kwangtung province do likewise.

It is desirable that I should explain in the first instance what the *mui-tsai* system really was according to Chinese custom and law as it stood prior to the "reforms" which followed the revolution. When a girl was bought in China as a *mui-tsai*, the following obligations on the part of the purchaser arose:

(a) The *mui-tsai* was to be considered as a member of the family. The word *mui-tsai* translated literally into English is "little sister," a polite term for servant girls. This name in itself shows that the *mui-tsai* was expected to be treated properly and, as a matter of fact, she occupied a better position in the family than did a paid servant.

(b) The master or mistress was responsible for the care of her person, food, clothing and for medical attendance in the case of illness.

(c) If the master or mistress sold a *mui-tsai* for prostitution, he or she was liable to severe punishment under the Chinese law concerning the sale of girls for prostitution.

(d) When a *mui-tsai* was old enough to be married, it was expected of her master or mistress that they would see that she was properly married to be a wife or a concubine, as the case might be.

(e) On the marriage of a *mui-tsai*, if her parents were then living, the master or mistress would notify the fact to the parents, and if the parents so desired they would associate with her husband's family as if she had been married by her parents, and the responsibility of the master or mistress would end. But if the *mui-tsai* had no parents living, the responsibility of the master or mistress still continued and she would be treated in her master's house as a "quasi daughter" and her husband would be treated as a "quasi son-in-law." Consequent-

ly, for a *mui-tsai* to elope with a man without being properly married under the auspices of her master or mistress was deemed to be a disgrace to the family of the master or mistress. This disgrace might not be felt as strongly as in the case of a daughter of the house, but was nevertheless considered by the Chinese to be a loss of "face." In the case of a paid servant, no such stigma attached to the family.

(f) If the master or mistress of a *mui-tsai* ill-treated her, they were liable to be prosecuted by the parents of the *mui-tsai* in a Court of Justice in China, for although the parents had sold their daughter, they were not deprived of this right by law. Should the master or mistress fail to produce the *mui-tsai* in court at the trial, a charge of manslaughter or murder might be instituted against them. A mere allegation of this kind in a Chinese court would be sufficient to bring terrible consequences upon the master or mistress in question.

From the result of enquiries I have made I am satisfied that these obligations were carried out in the great majority of cases and some of my advisers maintain that there were not as many as ten per cent of failures.

I have obtained both from the Anti-Mui-tsai Society in Hongkong and also from His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton the text of the Regulations for the Emancipation of Slaves and *Mui-tsai*, published by the Chinese authorities on the 1st March, 1927. The texts obtained from these two sources have been collated and found to be identical, and I enclose a translation of the twelve regulations in question. You will observe that it was ordered that from the date of the publication of these regulations no girls should be bought, sold or pledged as *mui-tsai*, and that all agreements for such purposes should be null and void; that all existing *mui-tsai* should no longer be called *mui-tsai* but should be called "adopted daughters"; that all agreements or presentations in respect of their purchase and sale should be sent to the nearest police station for cancellation and registration in a register specially provided for the purpose; that no "adopted daughters" should be ill-treated; that they should be sent to school during the age of 12 to 16, and should not be married later than 23, but might be allowed to remain single if they chose; that no "adopted daughters" should be forced to become concubines; that adequate clothing, board and lodging should be provided for "adopted daughters," according to the circumstances (of their "adopted parents"); that if any person should be discovered by the police to have beaten or maltreated an "adopted daughter," the girl should be sent to a poor girls' home or an industrial school to be brought up, and that the person who ill-treated the girl should be fined as a warning; that when anybody, who had been fined for maltreating his "adopted daughter," was then found to have maltreated her again, a greater fine or other punishment would be imposed.

It is, of course, very important to know how far these fair-seeming regulations have been carried into practice, and I have made such enquiries as were possible on the subject. Mr. A. A. L. Tison, the acting Consul General at Canton, wrote to me on the 29th April that he had no reliable information as to the extent to which the regulations had been enforced. Mr. A. G. Major, His Majesty's Consul at Swatow, wrote to me on the same date as follows:—"Whilst regulations prohibiting the *mui-tsai* system were promulgated locally over two years ago and are still nominally enforced, actually the practice still flourishes, though under a different name, 'adopted daughter.' At the time of the introduction of the prohibition all indentures were cancelled and those that were surrendered were cancelled and destroyed, though no steps were taken, for obvious reasons, in the direction of liberating the vast numbers of girls concerned. I understand, however, that the application of the regulations has brought about some improvement in the treatment of *mui-tsai*, orders for the release of whom to a philanthropic institution are made from time to time when charges of ill-treatment are brought and substantiated in the Chinese court."

I also made enquiry from His Majesty's Consuls at Foochow and Amoy in the neighbouring province of Fukien. Mr. G. S. Moss, His Majesty's Consul at Foochow, wrote to me on the 2nd May that the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Foochow told him that there was no special legislation in Fukien province dealing with the *mui-tsai* question. He added that the system was much less prevalent in Fukien than in Kwangtung, and did not attract marked public attention. The Reverend W. P. W. Williams, of Trinity College, Foochow, wrote to Mr. Moss as follows:—"All I know is that the practice is contrary to law and, when found out, is severely punished. It is reported by the Chinese that the practice is still prevalent under various names. Questioned, the people generally claim the child as a daughter. As far as I can find out, the law on the question is a matter of paper."

An informant of the Foochow Consulate told Mr. Moss that some years ago societies for the suppression of the *mui-tsai* system were formed in Amoy and Foochow, the Amoy society being far the more active. He had heard nothing whatever of the Foochow society for at least three years and thought that it was no longer in active existence.

6. Mr. W. Russell-Brown, His Majesty's Consul at Amoy, has sent me an interesting letter on this subject, of which I enclose a copy. He says that in theory the slave girl system has no existence in China, but in actual fact it is in force from one end of the country to the other. Girls are everywhere bought and sold for maid servants or slaves, the euphemism "adopted daughter" usurping the place of "slave girl." He also says that a few social reformers started a "Society for the Liberation of Slave Girls" in Amoy, but that the support given to the society was of a perfunctory and apathetic nature, public opinion being as yet unconvinced of the necessity of interfering with an age-long custom. "This indifference," he writes, "arises in all probability from a belief shared by all classes that the general slavery of girls are well treated by their mistresses."

7. In addition to making enquiry from official sources, I have also caused investigations to be made through private Chinese channels, and I attach a translation of a letter received by a trusted informant from a Chinese friend of his in Canton. It is to the effect that in the city of Canton the police have warned the people from time to time, in compliance with the regulations, to report in case they have any *mui-tsai* and to submit for examination the deeds they have in respect of them; but that in each police station of the city not more than ten cases have been reported, and that the regulations are only a matter of form; that purchases of *mui-tsai* still continue, despite the prohibition; that some masters do send their *mui-tsai* to school but only in the hope that they may be sold to rich families as concubines for an enhanced price, but that he knows of no case of a *mui-tsai* being sent to school as a result of any dispute reported to a police station; that the insufficiency of schools in Kwangtung is notorious, and that the Canton Government cannot afford to establish schools for the accommodation of *mui-tsai*. He then writes:—"The abolition of *mui-tsai* is a good idea in the interest of humanity. But China is a vast country with a dense population, and the idea cannot be altogether excellent. Piracy and unemployment prevail in all outlying districts. Industry and trade have not yet been developed, and no institutions have been established for the accommodation of the unemployed. The cost of living in Kwangtung is particularly high, and poor families of several persons generally cannot earn enough for their support. People, who have several daughters, will sell some of them to others as *mui-tsai* in the hope that they can secure means of livelihood with the sum of about \$100, which is acquired from the sale, and save their families from starvation. If *mui-tsai* are suddenly abolished, unless loans can be raised, such people will not be able to do anything but fold up their arms and wait for death. The so-called prohibition in previous years of girls binding up their breasts and the suppression this year of Chinese medical practitioners and astrologers were all attempted without due regard to circumstances and the fact that it would lead to unemployment, and I am afraid that such measures will only turn out unsuccessful. If the *mui-tsai* question is to be solved for the sake of humanity, it will suffice if the rich families are prohibited from maltreating them. Poor girls, who have been sold to be *mui-tsai*, generally refuse to go back to their parents, even when forced to do so by their masters. They prefer to remain *mui-tsai*, for they are free from cold and hunger and can have better food, lodging and clothing. Each year very few cases have occurred in which *mui-tsai* want to go back to their families."

8. I have also received a report from the Honourable Dr. S. W. Ts'o, O.B.E., member of the Hongkong Legislative Council. He writes concerning the Canton Regulations:—"These regulations are but dead letters. . . . As a matter of fact, the buying and selling of girls is still going on in China."

Similarly the Secretary for Chinese Affairs reports:—"I have asked a number of Chinese whether any attempt being made to enforce these regulations, but the answer has always been 'no.'"

I think it is, therefore, safe to say that the regulations published by the Chinese authorities on the 1st March, 1927, have not as yet been carried into practice with respect to *mui-tsai* and that the practice now in force is to all intents and purposes the same as that described in paragraph 2 of this despatch.

9. There is another preliminary point which it is well to dispose of. (Continued on Page 10.)

THEATRE ROYAL

HONGKONG.

Dancing Display

BY THE PUPILS OF

Miss DAISY O'KEEFE.

Under the distinguished Patronage of His Excellency

The Governor

SIR CECIL AND LADY CLEMENTI.

Part of the proceeds to be given to Local Charities

To be held

SATURDAY, 9th Nov.,

at 9.15 p.m.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

PRICES: \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00

Children, Soldiers and Sailors half price to all seats.

CARNIVAL
REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

Saturday, 9th November

from 8.30 p.m. to 12 m.n.

\$4 per head including dinner.

ARMISTICE DAY
SPECIAL TIFFIN

Repulse Bay Hotel Orchestra in attendance

from 1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

Usual Dinner Dansant

from 8.30 p.m. to 12 m.n.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

The General Electric Co. of China, Ltd.

Announcement

In order to avoid disappointing our many customers, we wish to give publicity to the terms under which we are permitted to sell wireless apparatus.

The following is an extract from the Hongkong Government Gazette, dated July 26, 1929, which appears under the heading:—

Regulations made by the Governor in Council under section three (1) of the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1926 Ordinance No. 11 of 1926, on the 18th day of July, 1929.

FORM No. 4 DEALER'S LICENSE

Clause 3

"The Licensee shall not sell, hire or otherwise dispose of the licensed apparatus or any part thereof to any person for use in this Colony unless such person produces a valid license granted by the Post Master General and authorising the use by such person of the apparatus involved."

Please Remember Your
Licence.

2, Queen's Buildings.

Telephone C. 518.

MUI TSAI PROBLEM.

(Continued from Page 9.)

of. You say:—"It is constantly alleged that mui-tsai are a regular source of recruitment for prostitution," and you ask whether any further safeguard against this can be introduced. It is very necessary to state emphatically that the mui-tsai system is not a regular source of recruitment for prostitution. The usual source of such recruitment is among poor families, which in times of distress will sell female children to traffickers from whom they pass into the hands of women who train the children with the object of their becoming prostitutes. Mui-tsai are by training not suited for use as prostitutes. The sale of a girl to a mui-tsai has indeed the effect of protecting her from prostitution as her master and mistress retain her services for domestic purposes and would guard her from the wiles of ill-disposed persons. Mui-tsai are more closely attached to the family than are hired servants, and they cannot so easily be decoyed away without enquiries being set on foot. As a rule, children acquired for training as prostitutes are not employed as domestic servants. They are generally taught to sing and to play Mah Jong and to act as entertainers at restaurants, and in China large numbers of these girls, who are known as "guitar girls," may be seen frequenting restaurants, where they are called to amuse customers at dinner. It should be clearly understood that the mui-tsai is only one variety of purchased child; and it is of course, very necessary, if the practice of sale and purchase of children is to be suppressed, that the activities of all professional traffickers should be curtailed in every possible way. This is the aim of the Hongkong Government acting through the department of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and by means of the Police. But in practice it has proved very difficult to deal effectively with these traffickers, deportation being as a rule the only remedy. As regards further safeguards in this respect, unless the buying and selling of girls is stopped in Hongkong, nothing can be done in Hongkong which will have much effect. The only effectual safeguard is to enlist the co-operation of the Chinese community to put down these practices by exposing any cases which may come to light.

10. Another preliminary point that I may here deal with is the allegation to which you draw my attention, in a leading article in the *South China Morning Post* of the 6th February, 1929, that the Secretary for Chinese Affairs assists in the recovery of the purchase price in the case of mui-tsai, who have run away. You also ask for my observations on other allegations in the same article. In reply I may say that it has for some time been the settled policy of the Hongkong Government not to assist any person in any way to recover money paid for the purpose of acquiring a mui-tsai. Cases have occurred in the past in which individuals, including magistrates, have adopted a different practice in order to punish deliberate fraud. The Chinese committee of the Po Leung Kuk, under the influence of Chinese custom and actuated also by a desire to secure fair treatment, has frequently arranged for the repayment of money paid to secure the services of a mui-tsai; but in such cases the child was not left in the custody of her employer, but kept in the Po Leung Kuk until the vendor had returned the money claimed under false pretences. I consider, however, that such procedure cannot be justified, even though it is natural that an official should feel reluctant to allow himself to be made an instrument to assist in the perpetration of a fraud, and I have given definite orders to the executive officers of the government and to the Directors of the Po Leung Kuk that the practice must be entirely abandoned.

11. As regards the other points in the article of the *South China Morning Post* to which you refer, I may observe that the article ignores the difficulties of enforcing registration. It also makes the common mistake of assuming the results of registration. For example, it implies that registration would somehow give the government information as to cases of cruelty. It is, moreover, grossly misleading to say, as did the *South China Morning Post*, that "If a mui-tsai runs away, anyone who shelters her is liable to be arrested and charged with harbouring." The reference is presumably to Section 18 (1) (b) of Ordinance No. 4 of 1897. Every prosecution under this section requires the consent of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and his consent would, of course, not be given without adequate reason. Anyone who kidnaps a mui-tsai in order to sell her, perhaps for prostitution, is liable to be arrested and charged, and rightly so; but not a person who harbours a runaway mui-tsai from motives of benevolence. Anyone who sold a mui-tsai to a brothel would be prosecuted under the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance of 1897, if there were any evidence at all. Again, assuming the guess

of the Anti-Muitsai Society as to the number of mui-tsai in Hongkong to be correct, the newspaper article does not contain the vaguest suggestion as to what could be done with the alleged ten thousand young girls if they could be discovered and could be proved to be mui-tsai and were taken away from their employers.

12. This brings me to the question of the number of mui-tsai supposed to be in Hongkong and to your enquiry whether "in the unlikely event of mui-tsai leaving their houses as a result of any measures taken," it is quite impossible to supplement the accommodation in the Po Leung Kuk by temporary arrangements. In the first place I may explain that, if drastic action were taken by the Hongkong Government with respect to registration of mui-tsai, and it did in fact lead to a large number of mui-tsai leaving their homes it would be completely impossible for the Po Leung Kuk to accommodate them. I inspected this institution on the 8th May, and found that, although on occasion as many as one hundred girls have been accommodated there, this was only possible by very great overcrowding, and that normally even with a complement of fifty girls the institution is unduly full. I know of no temporary arrangements which could be made for accommodating a large number of young girls in this Colony. The Chinese community could certainly not be expected to assist in such circumstances, and I do not suppose that the Anti Muitsai Society would be at all helpful. It is not possible to say what the exact number of even the approximate number of mui-tsai in this Colony may be; but I have been very definitely assured by the leaders of the Chinese community that the number is not increasing, but is diminishing.

13. It must be remembered that the Po Leung Kuk is not so much a home as a temporary refuge, where girls can remain until they are restored to their relatives. It would be quite impossible to obtain additional accommodation for this purpose, and many girls of the class now kept at the Po Leung Kuk have no home or relatives to go to, and something in the nature of a school, or even a reformatory, would be required for their accommodation. At present orphanages and convents will accept a limited number of girls of this kind, but even now it often happens that these institutions have no vacancies; and, if the number of homeless girls increases to any extent the problem of their disposal and the difficulty of supervising them will be extremely serious.

14. You enquire what is the legal position under the Female Domestic Service Ordinance, No. 1 of 1923, of the mui-tsai acquired outside this Colony and imported since the enactment of the Ordinance, whether their employers accompany them or are already resident in the Colony. I am advised, in reply to this question, that Sections 4 and 5 of the Ordinance apply only to acquisition within the Colony. It is impossible to make acquisition in China an offence. Sections 6 to 11 of the Ordinance apply to all mui-tsai within the Colony, wherever and whenever acquired. If Part III of the Ordinance were brought into force, registration would be required of all mui-tsai, whenever entering the Colony.

15. I have so far dealt in this despatch with the 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th paragraphs of your telegram, which aim at elucidating facts and removing misconceptions. I now turn to those paragraphs in your telegram, which aim at devising some method of further reform.

16. I take first the proposal with respect to registration. You will observe that the Chinese authorities, in the regulations made by them on the 1st March, 1927, required the registration of all mui-tsai existing at that time. These regulations, however, have remained a dead letter. The Hongkong Government, on the other hand, while enacting Part III of the Female Domestic Service Ordinance, No. 1 of 1923, which provides for registration of mui-tsai, determined to suspend the operation of that part of the Ordinance until circumstances permitted its actual enforcement. This, it seems to me, was the more honest course; and I am entirely opposed to any schemes of legislative "eyewash". The objections in practice to any system of registration of mui-tsai are as follows:

(a) The practical impossibility of proving that any particular girl is a mui-tsai, except in occasional cases where the facts are inadvertently admitted or come to light accidentally. The girl herself may be of little or no use as a witness for this purpose. The problem is to prove that a payment was made, perhaps years ago and perhaps in China. Even then the defendant may set up the defence that the case was one of adoption. If no payment is proved, the defendant may allege that the girl is a daughter. Friends and neighbours will not come forward, even if they know. No critic of the Hongkong Government has ever suggested a solution to this problem.

(b) There would be a great temptation to corruption if a systematic drive of the Colony for purposes of registration were attempted.

(c) Very drastic powers would be required, if registration were to be made effective, and such powers would be intensely unpopular.

(d) Registration would be very unsatisfactory, if persons not domiciled in the Colony were exempted, partly because domicile is often so difficult to determine, and partly because so many Chinese are not domiciled here.

(e) The daily ebb and flow of population across the frontiers of Hongkong, both by land and water estimated at between five and six thousand each way, and the constant movement of the population within the Colony, both to and from the island and the mainland, present difficulties which can hardly be exaggerated. An army of inspectors with the widest power of entry and search would be required to enforce registration and heavy expenditure would be incurred to little or no purpose.

(f) The parents of a mui-tsai are usually satisfied with her situation, and the child herself is usually content with her position and quite prepared to co-operate in any deception necessary to avoid registration.

(g) It would be very difficult to secure persons qualified to make the necessary inquiries.

17. You enquire whether an addition should be made to Paragraph 4 of the Ordinance, providing that no mui-tsai may be brought into the Colony for services in that capacity. I fear that such a condition, if made, would be completely ineffective. It would be quite impossible to detect mui-tsai on arrival in the Colony, except by accident; and after arrival in the Colony the inquiries necessary for detection of a newly arrived mui-tsai would be as difficult as in the case of those who had been resident here for years. Such a provision, if enacted, would almost certainly be a dead letter.

18. You enquire also whether, if the importation of fresh mui-tsai cannot be prevented, it is to be understood that effective abolition of the system in Hongkong must wait until that importation ceases. In the opinion of myself and my advisers, effective abolition seems impossible except by gradual education of the Chinese community on this subject and by slow, but constant, pressure and by discouragement of the system in every possible way. The practice will probably never entirely disappear from this Colony unless and until China really gives it up. It colours all the Chinese population that flows into Hongkong. It would be as hard to free Hongkong from it as to keep a space clear of mud at the mouth of the Canton River.

19. Finally, you refer to a proclamation, advertising the rights of mui-tsai, issued in 1922, and enquire whether any similar proclamation has been issued subsequently, and you ask whether it would not be practicable to issue such proclamations regularly, or even to have notices permanently displayed bringing home to mui-tsai their rights of personal freedom. I find that no proclamation has been issued on this subject since the proclamation of April 14th, 1922, which was a translation in Chinese of the proclamation suggested in my predecessor's telegram of March 28th, 1922, but I have now issued another proclamation of which I enclose a copy and which I shall cause to be permanently displayed at police stations and, if possible, at steamer wharves and other public places.

20. This Government will do its utmost to bring the institution of mui-tsai to an end within the Colony as soon as it is practicable to do so. We shall give the most earnest consideration to any practical proposals, which may be put forward to that end; but we consider that, unless effective steps are taken by the Chinese authorities to abolish in fact, and not merely on paper, the mui-tsai system as it now exists in China and especially in the Kwangtung province, it will not be possible, by means of legislation or by bringing into force Part III of the Female Domestic Service Ordinance, No. 1 of 1923, to accelerate the abolition of mui-tsai in this Colony."

FINAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Policy of Laissez Faire Not Tolerated.

REGISTRATION ORDERED.

The final instructions of the Secretary of State are contained in the following despatch, dated August 22nd:

Sir, I have had under my consideration the correspondence relating to the mui-tsai question in Hongkong ending with your des-

patch No. 251 of the 16th of May.

2. The question is by no means a new one. It attracted the attention of my predecessors, Mr. Churchill and the Duke of Devonshire, and also of the House of Commons as far back as 1922. In reply to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Churchill stated in a reply which was communicated to your predecessor in a telegram of 21st of March, 1922: "I desire to make it clear that both the Governor and I are determined to affect the abolition of the system at the earliest practicable date, and I have indicated to the Governor that I expect the change to be carried out within a year."

3. In pursuance of this policy an Ordinance was passed on the 16th of February, 1923, entitled "The Female Domestic Service Ordinance, 1923". The first part of this Ordinance negated the idea that rights of property in a female child could be conferred on a third person by payment to the parent or guardian of such child. The second part amongst other things provided that no person should hereafter take into his employment any mui-tsai, and forbade the transference of an existing mui-tsai from one employer to another.

If effect were given to these provisions, it is clear that the mui-tsai being only recruited from those brought into the Colony from outside should steadily decrease in numbers.

4. Part III of the Ordinance provided for the registration inspection and control of mui-tsai, and forbade under penalty any person having in his employment an unregistered mui-tsai. Further, it was laid down that no person should have in his employment any female domestic servant under the age of ten years unless such servant was a registered mui-tsai, and that every mui-tsai over the age of ten years should be entitled to such wages for her services as shall be prescribed.

5. In view, however, of the representations of the Governor as to the opposition of the Chinese population to the enactment generally, and particularly to Part III, the Duke of Devonshire in his despatch of the 2nd of May, 1923, wrote: "I concur in your suggestion that a question of registration and of payment of wages may be left in abeyance for the present, and the Part III of the Ordinance should not be brought into operation unless and until it is shown to be necessary."

6. It now appears, however, that after six years from the passing of the Ordinance the most that can be said (vide paragraph 6 of your despatch of 23rd of February) is that there is no reason to believe that the number of mui-tsai in the Colony has increased.

7. After making all allowance for the difficulties in bringing the system to an end which are described at length in your despatches, it is my duty to inform you that public opinion in this country and in the House of Commons will not accept such a result with equanimity, and that I feel myself quite unable to defend a policy of laissez faire in this serious matter.

8. I must, therefore, direct that the third part of the Domestic Service Ordinance should be brought into force forthwith, and special care must be taken to inform the population generally that it is in force, and that it will not be allowed to be a dead letter. You should also at once proceed to make Regulations under Section 12 of the Ordinance for the keeping of Registers, for the remuneration of mui-tsai, and for their inspection and control.

9. It will be doubtless necessary for you to appoint additional officers in the Department of the Secretary of Chinese Affairs to carry out the work of registration and inspection.

10. I fully realise that time will be required to make the Law effective, but I am not prepared to acquiesce in a merely nominal enforcement of the Law. Any offence against the Ordinance which comes to light should be made the subject of prosecution without regard to the position of the offender and a full Report should be furnished every six months on the working of the Ordinance and of the proceedings taken under it.

11. Whilst feeling bound by the traditional policy of this country in regard to any institution that savours of slavery to take steps for the abolition of the mui-tsai system notwithstanding any opposition in the Colony, I need hardly remind you of the desirability of enacting as far as possible Chinese opinion in favour of the change it is clear from your despatch that the best opinion in China itself is opposed to the institution as is evidenced by the Law which has been passed abolishing it.

12. I also strongly approve of the proposals made in your telegram of the 3rd of March for the institution of a Society in Hongkong on the same lines as

SALE OF WORK.

UNION CHURCH WOMEN'S GUILD'S OFFERINGS.

To suit the convenience of those who are looking out for pretty things for Christmas gifts, the Women's Guild have fixed the date of their Annual Sale of Work for this Saturday, November 9th. The Sale will be opened by Mrs. J. Horace Johnston at 3 p.m., the President, Mrs. David Harvey, occupying the chair.

The Women's Guild have been working all through the year in preparation for the Sale. Sometimes more than a score of willing workers have gathered at their weekly sewing parties, while other associate members have worked in their own homes. There is now, we understand, a fine collection of goods of great variety, calculated to tempt the lovers of what is useful and artistic. Besides the usual needlework stalls, with plain and fancy articles, there is to be a "Dollar Stall," with miscellaneous attractions all at the one price. A Toy Stall, where some English-made toys will be found, is another anticipation of Christmas needs for parents, as well as an appeal to youthful patrons. The children are in fact well catered for, because besides the Bran-Tub with its perennial charm for the tiny-tots, there will be a pitch for cocoa-nuts in the grounds outside and an "Aunt Sally" for youngsters of more aggressive instincts.

To Help the Manse.

These sales which will be under the charge of the Union Church Young People's Society, which has been asked to co-operate in the effort. The Young People's Society has also undertaken a "White Elephant" Stall. This means, of course, a stall for articles which the owner is ready enough to part with but someone else might be equally ready to buy. For example, it might include books that have been read, gramophone records no longer used, a good doll outgrown or a thing lying idle which could still be used. It would seem to be quite an excellent idea for patrons of the Sale to encourage this exchange and brisker business by bringing some little thing with them to the Sale.

A feature of every well regulated Sale is the Refreshment Department, and those who like home-made dainties or folk with a weakness for "dropped scones" usually fall on their feet if they stumble into a Union Church Tea.

But where is all the money to go? This altruistic effort to meet the wants of the public ought to result in the Women's Guild finding a nice sum of money in their hands. There is an end in view, of course. The Church and Manse Building and Furnishing Fund is to reap the profit. Towards this Fund the Women's Guild have promised to do their best to raise about three thousand dollars in two years—a brave venture that deserves support.

AN AERIAL SMASH.

THE "GOLDEN HORSE" IN A CRASH.

Wuchow, Nov. 5.

Chan Ming-shu arrived yesterday by the Yunnan aeroplane. "Golden Horse", piloted by the Chief of the Yunnanese Aviation Service, General Lau.

This morning an unfortunate accident happened to the "Golden Horse". Just after taking off with four persons, and while only about one hundred feet in the air, something went wrong, and the aeroplane crashed, shattering extensive damage. All the four badly shaken up, while General Lau was considerably bruised about the body, necessitating his admission into Hospital. Upon examination there, it was found that he was suffering from a wrenched shoulder and back, while a large bruise was found on his head, where he had evidently landed when he fell from the plane. The latest information from the Hospital states that General Lau was resting easily.

Later.

The cause of the unfortunate accident to the "Golden Horse" has been ascertained. It appears that a substitute pilot took the ill, it was proposed to fly to Kweilin on a scouting expedition. The plane rose easily, but in making the turn to head north, the pilot turned too quickly, with the result that the machine plunged to earth, throwing General Lau out of the plane.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in this country, and I should be glad to learn what progress has been made in this direction."

13. It is my intention to lay the correspondence on this subject before Parliament as soon as it re-assembles.

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BEST QUALITY

THE SHINING TALENT.

By Eleanor Early.

CHAPTER XXXVI

Red was not a very tactful person. He had, moreover, a rather disconcerting way of coming bluntly to the point.

"What are you doing?" he asked, surveying the array of books.

"Writing an anthology of tragic love," she told him.

"What for?"

"Because I want to."

"Good enough," he conceded. "Speaking of love, do you mind if I ask a personal question, Molly? You won't get sore?"

"I might. But go ahead. What difference does it make?"

"Well," he said, "I wouldn't want to hurt your feelings. It's about Jack Wells."

"What's that?" she asked, and her voice sounded faint to her, and far away, and it kept on ringing in her ears, long after the words were out of the mouth.

"You're not exactly engaged to him now, are you?"

"What is it, Red?" she cried.

"What has happened?"

"Oh, nothing's happened. I didn't mean to frighten you, old thing. But—well, you remember of writing me about the woman he took to 'Sacrifice' Mrs. Bulwer-Eaton. Well, she's crazy about him, they say. She's worth millions."

"She's sending him to Italy, to study old Italian architecture. The office got a tip on it this afternoon. They wanted me to go over and talk with Wells. But I said I knew him, and couldn't very well."

"Town Topics had a paragraph about them last week. Wells had a birthday recently, didn't he?"

Molly nodded. Last year she had sent him a box of surprise gifts. It was more fun to get a present like that. Everything done up separately, and tied with ribbons. Neckties, and cuff links, and a pipe. Stationery with his name on it, and a smart tobacco pouch. Books, and some candy she made herself.

"Yes," she said, "I didn't send him anything this year."

"Well, Mrs. Bulwer-Eaton did," he declared. "A Rolls-Royce. She said it delivered at his office. They said he refused to accept it. And that it's in his garage. But it's his just the same. She registered it in his name."

"How—how—actually generous?" faltered Molly.

"Generous!" snorted Red. "Disgraceful, I call it. And now she's sending him to Italy."

"She's told her friends he's going to build her an Italian palace, when he gets back. He's to pick up flocks of things over there to furnish it with. Antiques, and brocades, and what-not. And statues for her Italian garden. Can you beat it, Molly? I'll bet that bird has an expense account of \$100,000!"

"He'll spend it wisely," defended Molly loyally. "And I'll bet he'll build her the best darn palace in America!"

"Well, there's no fool like an old fool," observed Red sententiously. "Old Bull's widow must be near 60."

"Oh, I don't believe she's really in love with Jack," protested Molly. "Maybe she loves him like a mother."

"Like fun she does."

"Well, anyhow, I'm sure he's not in love with her! Why, it's dreadful, Red, to talk as if Jack were a square man! There's nothing on earth worse than a male gold digger. And Jack's the furthest thing from that I know."

"It looks mighty funny," grumbled Red.

"So do lots of things look funny. Maybe it looked funny when you and I went to St. Petersburg together. For heaven's sake, be charitable!"

Red grinned. He had an engaging grin.

"Well," he drawled, "I just hated to see a slick city feller do our Neil wrong. I thought maybe I ought to tip you off."

"Don't worry about me!" she flashed. "I can take care of myself all right."

"Sure you can, he agreed. "I don't know any girl can do that little thing any better."

Molly turned the pages of one of her reference books.

"Red, dear," she said, "I'm just burning up to get after my tragic lovers. Would you mind awfully if I sent you away? I feel so exactly like writing tonight, that it's a shame to only sit and talk."

She had grown pale, and there were dark shadows under her eyes. Red was more observing than she knew.

"Pretty hard hit," he decided. "Poor kid. It's a darn shame."

"Come around to-morrow if you like," she was saying, "and I'll have Mary bake you an apple pie."

"Why sure," he said. "But let me make you some coffee before I go, will you? You're looking sort of ragged, old thing. Pop you up a bit, if you're going to be up all night."

"Honestly, Red, I don't feel like it."

"Do you mind if I make some for myself? Have a cup with me, like a good girl," he coaxed.

She turned to him gratefully. "Dear Red! I'll drink coffee or arsenic, if it will make you happy. But don't get feeling sorry for me. Jack and I broke up long ago."

He patted her hand sympathetically. "It's a hell of a world," he declared.

"Run along and make your coffee," she admonished. "And there are crackers and cheese around somewhere. Bring them in, when you come. And see if you can find some guava jelly."

Red rummaged around the pantry and fixed a tray clumsily. Measured his coffee carefully, and the water, and carried the percolator into the drawing room.

Molly lay on her crazy cubist sofa, with her head buried in the pillows, crying her heart out.

"Molly! Molly dear!"

Red set his tray on the floor, and the percolator beside it, and put his arms about her.

"Poor little girl! Want me to smash his head, Molly?"

She shook her head against his chest, laughing through her tears.

"Oh, no, Red. I'm crazy about his head, dear."

"He's broken your heart—that's what he's done."

"Broken my heart, nothing!" she contradicted. "I'm just tired, that's all. I'm a poor, weak woman, and I've had a hard day."

"Well, Molly, 'Atta baby. Poor little baby."

He patted her hair awkwardly. And she drew his clumsy fingers to her mouth, and kissed them.

"Dear little girl," he murmured. He slipped his fingers beneath her chin, and tilted back her head. Then he kissed her on the mouth. He had never kissed her that way before.

She tried to draw away. But he drew her closer. She trembled for a moment in his embrace.

They were like that when the door opened. And, turning guiltily, they faced Bob.

He was in evening clothes, with an opera hat in his hand. He looked rather like the villain in a play. Pale and dishevelled.

He walked toward them unsteadily, with his arm raised.

"You're drunk, old man!" exclaimed Red. "Watch what you're doing."

"Drunk!" Bob swayed. "Of course I'm drunk. A fellow's got to be drunk or crazy, when he comes to this house."

"Steady!" warned Red.

"Don't you 'steady' me!" cried the intruder. "I saw you! You can't 'steady' me."

"Don't be an ass," retorted Red coolly. "Anything you saw was quite all right."

Bob hiccupped.

"Molly hasn't been feeling well this evening," explained Red.

"So you kissed her, and made her all better," mimicked Bob.

Molly faced him angrily.

"You told me you were on the wagon!" she accused.

"You drive me to drink," retorted Bob.

Red put his arm around her shoulders.

"Don't argue with him, dear. He's not in any condition to talk to."

"You remind me," proclaimed Bob drunkenly, "of a few lines from Othello. Did you ever read Othello, Mr. Flynn?"

Red made no answer.

"Probably you didn't," continued Bob. "So the classical reference is lost upon your lesser intelligence. The lines, however, will convey their own significance. Othello spoke them, when Iago told him that Desdemona had been untrue."

"I had rather be a toad," he said, "and live upon the vapour of a dungeon, than keep a corner in the thing I love for others' uses."

Bob sat down, placing his hat on his stick, and holding it teeteringly between his hands.

"I came here tonight," he proclaimed, "to ask Molly to marry me. But I have decided I would rather be a toad."

"It was dreadful of you to come here like this, Bob!" protested Molly.

"You didn't expect me to make any little informal calls," he taunted, "when you gave me that key, did you?"

"I did think you had a little chivalry," she flared.

"Don't pay any attention to him, Molly," repeated Red. "I'll throw him out on his ear if you say so, dear."

"You lay a hand on me," proclaimed Bob thickly, "and I'll take my daughter out of this—this den of iniquity!"

Molly laughed good-naturedly. "Den of iniquity!" she cried.

SHARE PRICES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.	
Hongkong Bank, \$1355 b.	
Chartered Bank, \$191 b.	
Mercantile & Co., \$2301 n.	
East Asia \$95 b.	
Insurances.	
Canton Ins., \$695 b.	
Union Ins., \$367 s.	
North China, Ins., Tls. 16 s.	
Yangtze Ins., \$50 n.	
China Underwriters, \$1 n.	
China Fires, \$310	
H. K. Fire Ins., \$815 b.	
Shipping.	
Douglases, \$264 b.	
H. K. Steamships, \$364 b.	
H. K. Tugs, \$2 s.	
Indo-Chinas, (Def.) \$70 n.	
Union Waterboats, \$22 n.	
Mining.	
Benguet, \$480 b.	
Kailans, \$76 b.	
Langkats, Tls. 161 n.	
S'hai Explorations, Tls. 175	
Raub, \$9.50 n.	
Tronoh, 21/-	
Docks, etc.	
Kowloon Wharves, \$1471 b	
Whampoa Docks, \$394 s.	
China Providents \$5.45 s.	
Hongkows, Tls. 190 n.	
New Engineerings, Tls. 7.50	
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 107 n.	
Cottons.	
Ewo Cottons, Tls. 15.25 b	
Oriental, Tls. 2.30 b.	
S'hai Cottons, Tls. 75 (old) n.	
Lands, Hotels, etc.	
H. and S. Hotels, \$11. b.	
H. K. Lands, \$664 s.	
S'hai Lands Tls. 161 n.	
Humphreys, \$14.70 n.	
Realities, \$9.25 s.	
Chinese Estates \$98 s.	
Public Utilities.	
Tramways, \$20 s.	
Peak Trams, (old) \$11.75 n.	
Star Ferries, \$72 s.	
China Lights, (Old) \$15.50 b	
H. K. Electric, \$66.50 s.	
Macao Electric, \$23 b.	
Telephones \$7.80 b.	
China Buses, Tls. 151. b.	
Singapore Tractions, 10/-	
Industrials.	
China Sugars, \$95 n.	
Malabons, \$27 n.	
Cald & Macq, (Ord. Tls. 11 n.	
Canton Ice, \$2.50 n.	
Cements (Comb.) \$13.50 b.	
Ropes (Old) \$9 s.	
United Asbestos \$5 b.	
Stores, etc.	
Dairy Farms, \$24 s.	
Watsons, \$12.50 s.	
Der A. Wings, \$0 n.	
Lane Crawford, \$1.95 b.	
Mackintoshes, \$18 b.	
Sinceres, \$12 n.	
Miscellaneous.	
Amusements, \$29 n.	
Constructions, \$130 b.	
B'que Ind. G. Bonds, 61%.	
H. K. G. Loan 31% s. Prem	



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A NEW SERVICE.

"VILLE" LINERS ENTER PACIFIC TRADE.

The sailing of the m.s. Bonneville from Puget Sound on November 20 inaugurates the new Pacific Coast-Asiatic Service of Messrs. A. F. Klaveness and Co., of Oslo, Norway.

The new service will be a monthly one from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., Vancouver, B.C., Seattle and Tacoma direct to Shanghai, Hongkong (possibly Manila), Singapore, Sumatra and Java, returning from Java via Singapore, Philippines Islands, Hongkong, Shanghai and direct to San Francisco.

The m.s. Bonneville will be followed by the m.s. Bronxville in the latter part of December. Pleasantville towards the end of January, Cornville in the latter part of February and other vessels as they become available.

The vessels are all new, modern and up-to-date motorships of the highest class, built especially for the Dutch East Indies requirements.

The m.s. Bonneville, Bronxville and Somerville are all on maiden voyages while the other vessels are being built in Europe and as they are finished will be put into service. When all eight vessels are completed, the m.s. Bonneville, Bronxville and Somerville will be withdrawn and put into some other service for which they are especially adapted. The service will then be maintained by the Pleasantville, Cornville, Roseville, Granville and Leoville.

The Bonneville, Bronxville and Somerville are vessels of 385' long, 54' beam and 30'9" deep with 8,300 deadweight tons, 12,000 measurement tons. They are single screw vessels of 3,000 H.P. and have a speed of 12 knots.

The other vessels are 390' long, 55' beam and 37' deep, with 9,000 tons deadweight and 12,500 tons measurement. They have twin screw and have a sea speed of 13/14 knots.

Features of the Ships.

As will be seen the five larger vessels will easily maintain a monthly schedule, and should trade conditions warrant it other vessels of the same class will be added to the fleet to give shippers, if desired, a three weekly service.

It will be noted that Japanese ports have been eliminated and special attention has been given to Shanghai and ports south thereof, which means practically an express freight service.

Two of the five vessels intended for the permanent service have each got two tanks of 315 tons each for vegetable oils, while the other three vessels have each four tanks of 500 tons each. In addition to this the five special vessels will carry refrigeration to the extent of 1,000/1,250 tons.

Special attention is drawn to the fact that until the five specially built vessels are on the schedule, the speed of the service will necessarily be confined to the speed of the smaller vessels, viz. 12 knots, so as to maintain a regular schedule. Just as soon as the conditions permit the vessels will be put on to 13/14 knot schedule.

While the vessels have a limited amount of first class accommodation, it is not intended that they shall enter into competition for this class of business.

The owners, Messrs. A. F. Klaveness and Co., of Oslo, Norway, are well known in Europe and the Far East as having a very fine type of vessels, all of which are well maintained and ably managed and represented in the various ports of the world.

Messrs. Thoresen and Co. Ltd., Queen's Building, are the Hongkong agents for the Klaveness Line Pacific Coast-Asiatic Service.

ANOTHER BAN.

SHANGHAI PAPER DENIED MAIL FACILITIES.

Shanghai, Nov. 7. The Shanghai Evening Post has been barred from the post office by the censor, placed there by the Garrison Commander, Hsuing Shih-hui.

"No reason is assigned.—Reuter."

LOCAL RADIO.

PROGRAMME FOR POPPY DAY CONCERT.

The programme of broadcasting arranged for to-night is as follows: Broadcast by Z.B.W. on 350 metres, 11.30 a.m. Commercial News, share reports etc. in Chinese and English.

12.30-1.30 p.m. Demonstration programme (Chinese and European records). For use of the radio dealers.

1.48 p.m. Weather report.

5.00-5.30 p.m. Evening programme, H. M. V. and Victor records.

"Off to Philadelphia."

"Chorus, Gentlemen."

Percy Homing, Baritone.

"Beloved."

"Just Like a Melody out of the Sky."

"Glory of the Sea." Jesse Crawford.

"The Border Ballad."

Peter Dawson, Baritone.

"The Stocking."

John Henry and "Blossom."

"The Three Trees."

Frank Crumit.

"No News (What Killed the Dog)." Humorous.

5.30-6.00 p.m. Children's programme.

Aunt Joan, Uncle Dick and Uncle Jeff will entertain the kiddies.

6.00-7.00 p.m. Chinese programme.

7.45 p.m. Weather report.

9.00 p.m. Evening general programme, H. M. V. and Victor records supplied through the courtesy of Messrs. Moutrie and Co.

"Ballet Egyptian."

Reginald Foot.

Dance music.

"To Pass the Time Away."

9.20 p.m. "Once upon a Time," Melville Gideon, Humorous.

Dance music.

9.45 p.m. "Tonata,"

"Down in our Village in Zummeret."

Norman Long, Humorous.

Dance music.

10.10 p.m. News Bulletin.

Dance music.

10.30 p.m. Close down.

Programme for To-morrow.

The programme for Saturday, including the special Poppy Day Concert, which commences at 9 p.m., is given below. In addition, we have been requested to announce that there will be a special Armistice Day broadcast for Children on Monday. No Chinese programme will take place after Saturday's programme, which is as follows:

Broadcast from Z.B.W. on 350 metres.

11.00-11.30 a.m. Commercial news, Stock Exchange reports etc. in Chinese and English and news bulletin.

12.00-1.00 p.m. Demonstration programme of Chinese and English records for use of radio dealers.

1.48 p.m. Weather report.

7.48 p.m. Evening weather report.

Poppy Day Concert.

9 p.m. Selection "Tipperaryland," Stoddon.

The Band of H. M. S. Berwick by kind permission of Captain Robinson and Officers. Conductor Mr. G. J. Maulkin.

9.15 Soprano Song "Danny Boy," Old Irish.

Mrs. Richard Sanger.

Violin Obligato, Mr. John Braga.

Accompanist, Mr. George Grimble.

9.25 Dick Bartly and a piano.

(b) "The tune that caught on."

(c) "Hum-ti-tum, the drum."

9.33 Piano Solo "Scherzo Marziale," Villiers Stanford.

Mrs. Scott Little.

9.40 Baritone Song "Shipmates O' Mine," Sanderson.

Accompanist, Mr. George Grimble.

9.48 Contralto Song "There's a Land," Allitson.

Miss Vivian Helmore.

Accompanist, Mrs. Scott Little.

9.56 Humorous Scotch Song.

Mr. Robert Sutherland.

Accompanist, Mr. George Grimble.

10.3 The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton will give a short address on "Poppy Day."

10.8 Selection "Merrie England," E. German.

The Band of H.M.S. Berwick.

Conductor, Mr. G. J. Maulkin.

News Bulletin.

10.20 Selection, H.M.S. Pinafore.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

The Steamship.

"CHENONCEAUX"

Arrived Hongkong on Tuesday, the 5th November, 1929, from Marseilles &c.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godown of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

All claims must be sent to the undersigned before the Tuesday, the 14th November, 29 or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consignees, and the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10.00 a.m. on Saturday, the 9th November, 1929.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS.

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1929.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', LONDON, STRAITS AND MANILA.

The Steamship.

"HENVORLICH"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th November, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 26th November, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th November, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1929.

Sullivan.

The Band of H.M.S. Berwick.

Conductor, Mr. G. J. Maulkin.

10.30 Soprano Song "Roses of Picardy," Haydn Wood.

Mrs. Richard Sanger.

Violin Obligato, Mr. John Braga.

Accompanist, Mr. George Grimble.

10.38 Dick Bartly and a Piano.

(a) Voila.

(b) Cuts of the Cruiser "Whit-Not."

10.48 Piano Solo, Lament Opus 148, Villiers Stanford.

Mrs. Scott Little.

10.55 Baritone Song "Requiem," Homer.

Mr. A. E. Stone.

Accompanist, Mr. George Grimble.

11 p.m. Contralto Song "My Prayer," W. H. Squire.

Mrs. Vivian Helmore.

Accompanist, Mrs. Scott Little.

11.7 Humorous English Song.

Mr. Robert Sutherland.

Accompanist, Mr. George Grimble.

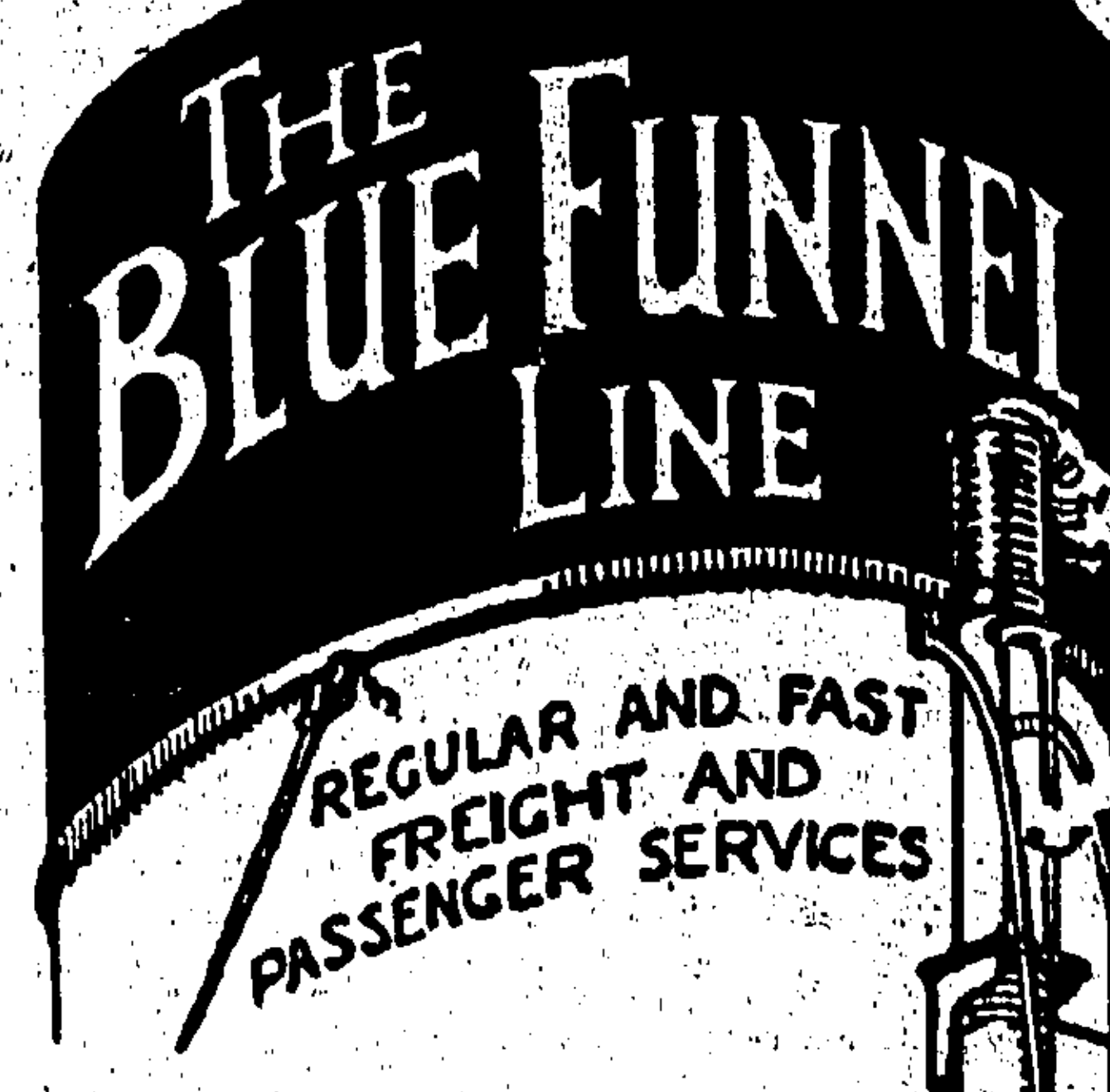
11.15 Selection "Voyage in a Troopship," Miller.

The Band of H.M.S. Berwick.

Conductor, Mr. G. J. Maulkin.

God Save The King.

11.30 (approx.) Close down.



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REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE
"CALOCHAS" 12th Nov. M's, London, R'dam & H'burg
"SARPEDON" 26th Nov. M's, London, R'dam & G'gow
+ Calls at Casablanca.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
"ANTOLOGYOS" 20th Nov. Genoa, Havre, L'pool & G'gow
"CYCLOPS" 20th Dec. Genoa, Havre, L'pool & G'gow

NEW YORK SERVICE
(with transhipment at Singapore)
Leave Hongkong Leave Singapore Arrive New York
"SARPEDON" "LYCAON" 9th Dec. 16th Jan.
Hongkong to New York 51 days.

PACIFIC SERVICE
via Kobe & Yokohama.
"TYNDAREUS" 23rd Nov. Victoria & Vancouver

INWARD SERVICE
Due For
"DIOMED" 11th Nov. Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"PATROCLUS" 13th Nov. Shanghai, Taku & Dairen

PASSENGER SERVICE
"SARPEDON" 26th Nov. M's, London, R'dam & G'gow
Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.
For freight, passage rates and information apply to

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu	
Korea Maru	Wednesday, 13th Nov.
Shinyo Maru	Wednesday, 27th Nov.
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports	
Shidzuoka Maru	Monday, 2nd Dec.
Yokohama Maru	Monday, 15th Dec.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez	
Atsuta Maru	Saturday, 16th Nov.
Kashima Maru	Saturday, 30th Nov.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports	
Kaga Maru	Wednesday, 20th Nov.
Tango Maru	Wednesday, 25th Dec.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo	
Tamba Maru	Thursday, 14th Nov.
Tokiwa Maru	Wednesday, 27th Nov.
SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama	
Anjo Maru	Sunday, 22nd Dec.
SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore, Capetown & Ports	
Wakasa Maru	Friday, 6th Dec.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama	
Asuka Maru	Wednesday, 20th Nov.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa & Marseilles	
Toyouka Maru	Friday, 15th Nov.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	
Bengal Maru	Tuesday, 12th Nov.
Malacca Maru	Saturday, 16th Nov.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	
Suwa Maru	Monday, 11th Nov.
Tottori Maru	Sunday, 17th Nov.
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INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailings.
TO TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Hopsang Hangsang Yatsing Kwaisang	Sun. 10th Nov at 7 a.m. Wed. 13th Nov at 7 a.m. Sun. 17th Nov at 7 a.m. Wed. 20th Nov at 7 a.m.
TO OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	Hosang Namang Yuenang Suisang	Sun. 10th Nov at 7 a.m. Wed. 27th Nov at 7 a.m. Tues. 3rd Dec at 7 a.m. Wed. 18th Dec at 7 a.m.
TO OSAKA via AMOI, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Kutsang	Wed. 20th Nov at 7 a.m.
TO SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Kumsang	Satur. 16th Nov at 3 p.m.
TO SANDAKAN	Hinsang Mausang	Wed. 20th Nov at 3 p.m. Satur. 30th Nov at 3 p.m.
TO TIENTSIN via FOCHOW & WEI-HAI-WEI	Chipshing	Fri. 15th Nov at 7 a.m.
TO TIENTSIN via FOCHOW & WEI-HAI-WEI & NEWCHANG	Cheongshing	Thurs. 28th Nov at 7 a.m.

For freight or passage apply to:—

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Telephone 215 Central General Managers



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To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

To YOKOHAMA via Shanghai & Kobe.

PORTRHOUS..... 19th Nov.	ATHOS II..... 19th Nov.
CHENONCEAUX..... 3rd Dec.	D'ARTAGNAN..... 3rd Dec.
ATHOS II..... 17th Dec.	ANGERS..... 17th Dec.
D'ARTAGNAN..... 31st Dec.	SPHINX..... 31st Dec.
ANGERS..... 14th Jan.	G. METZINGER..... 14th Jan.
SPHINX..... 28th Jan.	ANDRE LEBON..... 28th Jan.
G. METZINGER..... 11th Feb.	CHENONCEAUX..... 11th Feb.
ANDRE LEBON..... 25th Feb.	

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From Hongkong

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From Hongkong

M.V. "ROMOLO" Sails hence on or about 30th Nov.
S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails hence on or about 10th Dec.
M.V. "HIMALAYA" Sails hence on or about 28th Dec.

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NEXT SAILING

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Passengers is available.

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SOCIAL REFORMS.

KWANGTUNG VILLAGE CUSTOMS TO BE ABOLISHED.

Canton, Nov. 7.

The Department of Civil Affairs has issued notices to the Magistrates of the different districts for the cessation of old customs, which are considered as injurious to the people.

Particular attention is called to Wang Kuang village, where it is the custom for unmarried men to seize by force any widows for wives, and when the relatives of the widows remonstrate with the possessors, the latter have only to offer suitable compensation.

Attention is also called to a place called Nam Tou-shing, where heavy presents are paid for a wife; and also to Chih Wan district, where in the third month of every year, a great deal of money is spent by the countrymen for sacrifices to the idols.

Such practices are to be stopped

MOTOR VEHICLES.

BIG INCREASE IN NUMBER LICENSED IN BRITAIN.

London, Nov. 7.

A return issued by the Ministry of Transport shows that the gross amount received in payment for motor licences issued during the nine months ended August 31, reached nearly £24,000,000.

The total number of motor vehicles, excluding trams and trade licences, was approximately 2,131,000, compared with 1,996,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total number of mechanically propelled road vehicles registered for the first time during the month of August, exceeded 19,000.

—British Wireless.

by the Magistrates, who must report on the result of this social campaign.—Canton News Agency.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Bird, D.S.O., O.B.E., Commandant.

Hongkong, Nov. 7.

All ranks are reminded that the annual training camps will take place this year at Fanling during the following weekends.

Friday p.m. 15th Nov. till Sunday

p.m. 17th Nov.

Friday p.m. 22nd Nov. till Sunday

p.m. 24th Nov.

Friday p.m. 29th Nov. till Sunday

p.m. 1st Dec.

Friday p.m. 6th Dec. till Sunday

p.m. 8th Dec.

Camp orders issued by post to all ranks of the Corps except those of the Battery and Engineer Company.

Any one not in receipt of these orders will report to the Adjutant immediately.

The weekends during which units have expressed their intention of concentrating, are:

First weekend.—M. G. Troop, Band, Portuguese Coy. and A. Car Coy.

Second weekend.—M. G. Coy., Scottish Coy., Band and Portuguese Coy.

Third weekend.—M. G. Coy and A. Car Coy.

Fourth weekend.—M. G. Troop, Corps Signals, and Scottish Coy.

The Battery will attend the R.A. Practice Camp at Tai Lam during the weekends 14th, 15th Dec. and 21st, 22nd Dec.

Great Coats.

The fact that some men are without great coats has been brought to notice. Os. C. Units will please ensure that all have great coats that fit and have coat slings to carry them in. If there is not a coat in store to fit a man one will be made to order.

Lecture.

A second lecture on Machine Gun Tactics will be given by Major Philby of the Somerset Light Infantry at H.Q. at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 12th Nov. It is feared that sufficient notice was not given of the last lecture to enable many to make arrangements to attend and it is hoped for a bigger attendance on Tuesday evening. The subject is of absorbing interest to all units armed with the M. G. yet last Tuesday only members of the M. G. Coy. attended. All are welcome.

Armistice Day Celebration.

The Engineer Company and Corps Signals will represent the Corps at the Cenotaph. Special Instruction issued to all ranks of these units.

The Motor Cycle Section will act as Escort to H.E. The Governor under special instructions to be issued later.

No. 188 Sgt. Robson, A. Car Coy., will parade under special instructions for presentation of the Long Service Medal by H.E. The G.O.C. China Command.

The Pipes of the Scottish Coy. will parade on the Hongkong Cricket ground at 10.15 a.m. under Pipe Major Mackie.

Officers attending in uniform full in at 10.30 a.m. in the same place as last year in the N.W. corner of the Square facing the Cenotaph.

Dress for all as for G. O. C. Inspection without rifles.

Poppies will be worn in the helmet over the flash.

Certain pews have been reserved for members of the Corps at St. John's Cathedral for the morning service; it is hoped advantage will be taken of this privilege.

Musketry.

The M. G. Troop and Armoured Car Coy. will fire Table T. M. G. Part 2 at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, 10th Nov., 1929. Range Officer 2nd Lieut. Williams. Launch will leave Queen's Pier at 8.30 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 8.40 a.m.

Dress:—(Musketry Order) Uniform

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Korea Maru from Los Angeles and ports on Nov. 7.—Roy, J. B. Estrada, Rev. J. F. Carlucci, Rev. A. F. Dingman, Mrs. Mume Kuriyama, Mr. Hiroshi Kuriyama, Mr. Kanichi Morimoto, Mr. Taueo Tsubaki, Mrs. S. Hirano, Mr. Toshio Hirano, Miss Mioko Hirano, Mr. Mun Wing Sun, Mr. Sun Tai Kai, Mr. G. Wing Kipp, Mr. and Mrs. Y. S. Lau, Mr. Mar Pak Nin, Mr. To Sui Tung, Mr. Arthur Brearley, Mrs. E. A. Brearley, Dr. N. H. Dastur, Miss Dorothy Simmons, Mr. Yasuo Hayashi, Mrs. Kiyoo Hayashi, Mrs. T. Goto, Miss Aiko Goto, Miss Keiko Goto, Mrs. Toyo Ito, Mr. Sekonoue Ito, Miss Kimiko Ito, Mr. Iwao Yamamoto, Mrs. Yasuko Ikeda, Miss Hiroko Ikeda, Mrs. Wong Ng Shee, Mr. Wong Jung Cheong, Mr. Wong Sun On, Mr. Wong Sun Wan, Mrs. Maria Dobra, Mr. S. Rosenkranz, Mrs. Chan Lim Hing.

or multi optional.

Corps Band.

The Band will parade practice in the miniature range on Tuesday, 12th Nov. in multi at 5.30 p.m.

The Battery.

Parade for Gun Drill at H.Q. on Friday, Nov. 15th at 5.30 p.m.

Engineer Company.

Parade at Instruction Shed (behind Garrison Sgt's Mess) at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, November 14, for D.E.I. instruction. Dress—multi.

See paragraph 4 referring to Armistice parade.

Corps Signals.

Attention is drawn to the parade at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day, when the Engineer Company and the Corps Signals will represent the Corps. A circular has been sent to all who are expected to attend this parade.

Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, November 14th for Signal Training. Dress—Multi.

Machine Gun Troop.

Dowbiggins Trophy will be competed for on Sunday, 10th Nov. Parade at Riding School at 9 a.m. Dress:—New uniform.

Anyone requiring uniform or equipment should apply for same immediately in order to have everything ready for going into camp on Friday 15th inst.

Anyone who has not yet returned his Camp Notice will do so at once.

Armoured Car Company.

Car Section—Friday, Nov. 8 Parade at Volunteer H.Q. at 5.30 p.m. for Machine Gun Instruction.

Friday, 15th Nov. Parade at Kowloon Railway Station at 5.00 p.m. to proceed to Camp by Armoured Car.

Dress: Tunic, breeches, puttees, rifle, haversack, waterbottle, belt, gaiter, coat, cap, and helmet.

Shorts and beret will be taken to camp.

Motor Cycle Section Annual Camp—Friday, 15th Nov. All ranks will parade with motor cycles outside the Kowloon Railway Station at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, 15th Nov. ready to proceed to camp by road.

Dress:—Uniform with great coats, breeches, bandoliers, belts, haversacks and waterbottles, no sidearms.

Motor cycle combinations will be in charge of Cpl. Walkinshaw, L/Cpl. Groome, Ptes. Banks and Hutchison.

A special lighter will be ready at the Hongkong side to convey machines across the harbour. All machines must be on board by 5.15 p.m.

Machine Gun Company.

All Members of the Company who are deficient of great coats or any other kit will parade on Friday, 8th Nov. at H.Q. at 5.30 p.m. in multi

SMOKING CONCERT.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR INTER-PORT CRICKETERS.

Informality and thorough enjoyment formed the keynote to a complimentary smoking concert given to the Malaya and Shanghai inter-port cricket teams at the Hongkong Cricket Club last night.

There was a good attendance of members and visitors, and Mr. R. Hancock presided over the happy gathering.

An excellent musical programme aided considerably in maintaining the conviviality, those contributing being Mr. True (piano solos), Mr. Hyde Lay (baritone), Major Tuke and Mr. Musson (piano, banjo and songs), Mr. R. A. Green (bass), Mr. Labrum (comic song), Mr. Stone (baritone), Mr. Richards (tenor), Mr. Scott (comic monologue) and Mr. Burnett (song).

As usual at such gatherings, the spirit of sporting camaraderie was fully evident, and the function formed a memorable item in the interport visit.

This is the last opportunity to make good any deficiencies before camp.

The Company will parade at H.Q. in multi on Tuesday, 12th Nov. for a further Machine Gun Lecture by Major O. G. B. Philby.

Appointment No. 811 Sergeant V. C. Brannon M.C. to be Acting Company Sergeant Major.

Camp. All members of the Company who have not yet sent in their returns re attendance at Camp are requested to do so before noon on Saturday, 9th November.

Scottish Company.

Parades:—Thursday, 14th November, 1929 for Machine Gun Instruction. No. 6 Platoon at Taikeo Dock under Sgt. J. Watson.

No. 6 Platoon at Kowloon Dock under Lieut. Geo. Duncan, M.B.E.

No. 7 Platoon at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. under Lieut. H. R. Forsyth.

Annual Church Parade—Sunday, 1st December, 1929.

All ranks are reminded of this forthcoming parade and are requested to make every effort to attend.

Portuguese Company.

Camp. The Company will be in Camp for the weekend Nov. 15th-17th. All ranks must be there to the utmost to attend. Details are already issued. All forms have not yet been rendered re attendance. This should be done immediately.

Clothing and Equipment. All ranks are reminded that the Parade called for Friday, Nov. 8th will be for Overcoat and Clothing and Equipment inspection. All Overcoats must be brought on Parade, together with Overcoat slings.

All deficiencies must be made good on that day.

N.C.O.'s. All N.C.O.'s are required to attend the Parade on Friday, Nov. 8th and afterwards in the Lecture Room.

Strength.

The following recruits have been taken on the strength and posted as under:

No. 1513 Pte. L. M. Remedios, Portuguese Company, as from 1. 11. 29.

No. 1519 Pte. A. T. Braley, Machine Gun Coy. as from 5. 11. 29.

Leave.

No. 991 Pte. J. R. L. Stanton, A. Car Coy. from 1. 11. 29. to 21. 11. 29.

Struck off the Strength.

Having claimed his discharge on completion of three years service as from 4. 11. 29.

No. 1023 Bandman, E. E. Remedios, Corps Band.

R. A. Wolfe-Murray, Major.

ADJUTANT, H.K.V.D. CORPS.

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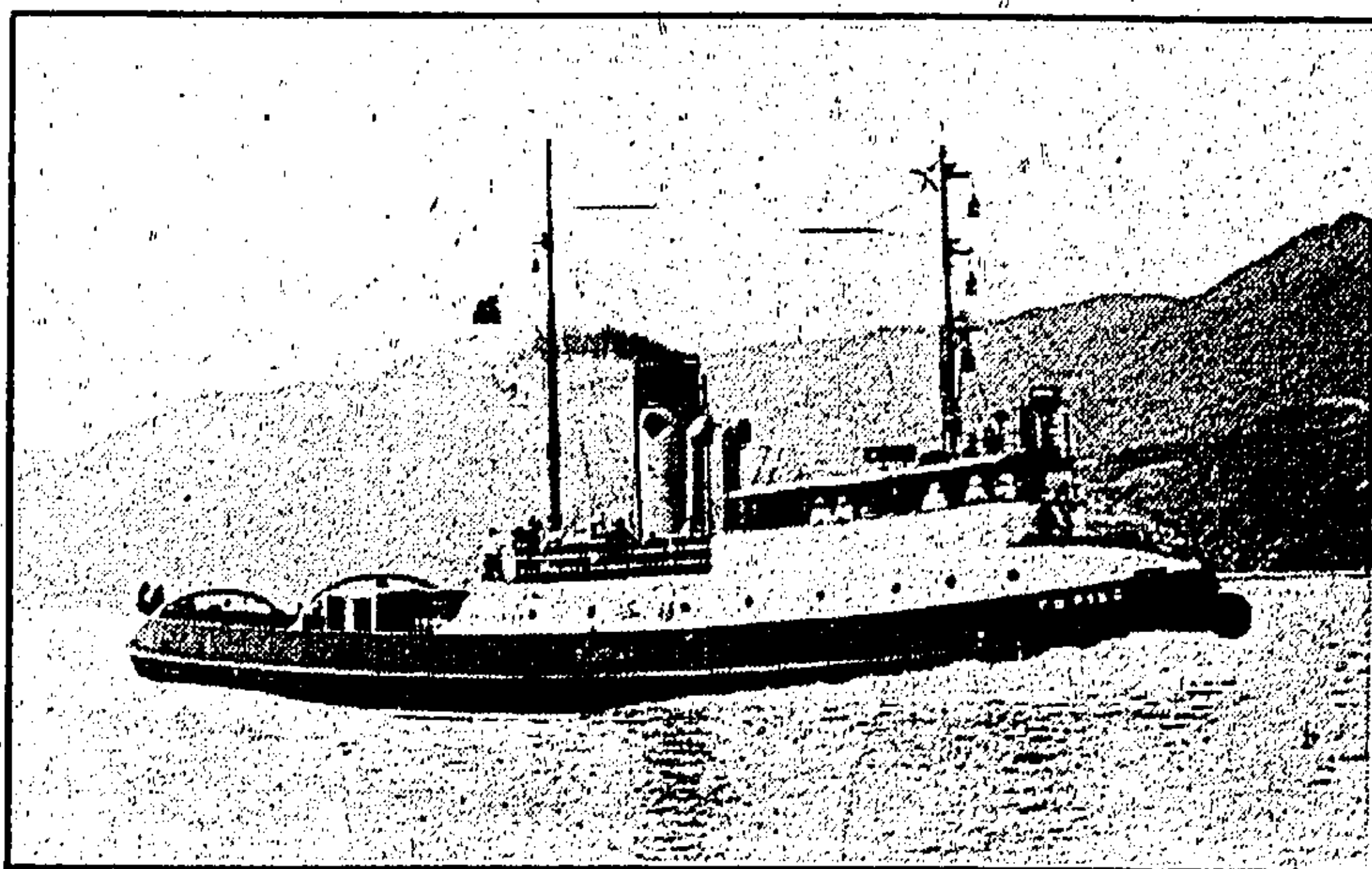
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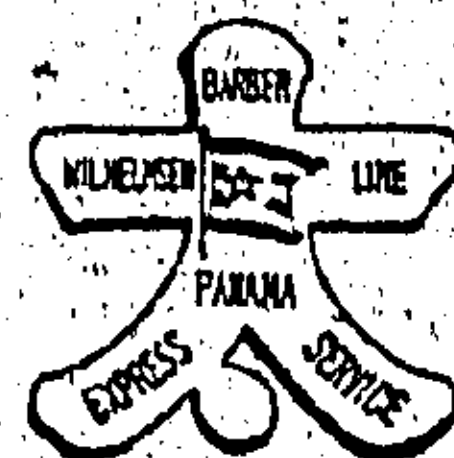
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KIDDERPORE	5,334	19th Nov.	Straits, Colombo & B'bay
KASHGAR	9,005	23rd Nov.	Marseilles, L'don Hull Rotterdam & Antwerp
RAWALPINDI	16,619	7th Dec.	Bombay, M'les & London

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

SHIP	Tons	Date	Destination
SHIRALA	7,841	19th Nov.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	22nd Nov.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKLIWA	7,936	13th Dec.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	22nd Dec.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

B. I. Aparcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

SHIP	Tons	Date	Destination
TANDA	6,956	29th Nov.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
ST. ALBANS	1,930	3rd Jan.	Island, Townsville, B'tane
NELLORE	6,853	31st Jan.	Sydney and Melbourne.

*Calls Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Kobe, Cebu, Kolumbugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co. Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

SHIP	Tons	Date	Destination
RAWALPINDI	16,619	8th Nov. noon.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
ALIPORE	5,273	12th Nov. noon.	Moji & Kobe
LAHORE	5,304	13th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TAKLIWA	7,936	17th Nov.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Highest Quality Catering. European Chef.

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FINANCIAL LOSS

THROUGH
ACCIDENTS & SICKNESS
BY A POLICY

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD.

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HONGKONG. Tel. C. 1121/2.

Mr. Harry Ore has arranged a p.m., on Monday, November 25.
Pianoforte Recital by his pupils to To defray expenses a collection of
be held in the City Hall, at 5.30 80 cents will be made at the door.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PERRY
FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street, in the City of Victoria
Hongkong.

JAPAN'S EMBARGO ON GOLD.

PROBABLE LIFTING EARLY
NEXT YEAR.

OVERDRAFT SCHEME.

Tokio, Nov. 8.
Indications that the gold embar-
go will be lifted next year are ac-
cumulating.

Following the Finance Min-
ister's assertion on November
6 that with the present exchange
rates it is clear that gold
release is indeed near, the leading
vernacular newspapers give pro-
minence to reports concerning Mr.
Takahashi, the Finance Minis-
ter, who is now in New York
negotiating with Morgans for an
overdraft of one hundred million
dollars in favour of the Yokohama
Specie Bank for the purpose of
supporting the early lifting of the
embargo on gold exports, enforced
since 1917.

Negotiations are reported to be
progressing favourably. This, to-
gether with the yen's rapid ap-
proach to par, lends financial ex-
perts to expect the signing of the
overdraft agreement in New York
to be immediately followed by
Tokio's official announcement of
the date of the termination of the
embargo.

This will probably be in January
or February.—*Reuter.*

INTERPORT CRICKET STRUGGLE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

next over which Leach knew
nothing about, but the Shanghai
skipper eventually got him away
for a single.

Knight went on again and
started with a wide. A smart hold
in the slips saved a possible
boundary off his next. Leach hit
everything but failed to improve
on his total, a maiden over
resulting.

A Kicking Ball.

Lal Singh was making the ball
kick occasionally and one shot al-
most got Stokes in the face.

Knight's next over produced
three runs, two singles and a leg
bye but some smart fielding alone
saved further punishment. Brad-
dell bringing off a particularly
good stop.

Ninety appeared in precisely
the same number of minutes. A
quiet period had settled in, the
batsmen playing very cautiously
as was only natural in view of
the position. Leach's score was
still five after he had been in for
25 minutes.

Hundred went up when Leach
singled to reach double figures
after exactly half an hour.

Smith, the Straits fast bowler,
was put on for the first time, vice
Knight. Leach got him away for
a two. Four other singles came
off him before the over was com-
plete. He seemed a little faster
than in the first innings and Wong
was standing slightly back to him.

Hopkins came on for Lal Singh
at 107, and Stokes turned him to
leg for a single.

Stokes reached his half-century
(51 to be precise) after batting for
115 minutes. The score was then
112. He cocked one up in the mid-
dle of the pitch without adding, but
neither the bowler nor Jensen could
get near it. The tiffin interval was
taken immediately afterwards.

ANOTHER SLUMP ON N.Y. EXCHANGE.

HUGE SHARE BLOCKS IN
SELLING WAVE.

New York, Nov. 7.
Heavy selling struck the Stock
Market at the opening to-day and
many of the leading stocks im-
mediately dropped from one to ten
points.

All shares are now at a remark-
ably low level.
Huge blocks of shares have been
dumped on the Market and the
situation is rather disquieting.—
Reuter's American Service.

Later.
The Stock Market fluctuated
violently to-day during the short
three-hour session. A sharp break
was followed by a pronounced rally
which converted many losses into
gains. Many brokers incline to the
opinion that the market has at
length reached bedrock.—*Reuter's
American Service.*

EX-KAISER'S SISTER'S ILLNESS.

INFLAMMATION OF LUNGS
DIAGNOSED.

Bonn, Nov. 7.
It is announced that Frau Zou-
koff has been found to be suffering
from inflammation of the lungs.
Pleuritic complications are feared.
—*Reuter.*

ALL QUIET ON THE HONAN FRONT.

PREPARING FOR A BIG
OFFENSIVE.

SUN LIANG-SING RUMOURED
AS AMONG WOUNDED.

TAYEH RED UPRISING.

Shanghai, Nov. 8.
Reuter's Hankow correspon-
dent reports almost a complete
dearth of news from the Honan
war zone to-day and it would
appear that a lull prevails on
all fronts.

However, it is officially stated
that the Government has
changed its plans and is con-
templating the launching of a
new attack as soon as possible
with General Liu Hsin com-
manding the Right Wing.
General Yang Chih, controlling
the Left and Generals Wang
Chung and Ho-Cheng-chun, the
Centre.

The vernacular papers report
that General Sun Liang-sing, the
principal commander of the Ku-
minchun forces, was wounded in
a recent engagement with the
Nationalist forces, but this is a
rumour only and it has not been
confirmed from any source.

New Participants.

It is learned that General Ho
Chien has been requested to
despatch troops from Hunan to
assist in the anti-rebel expedition
and in the meantime it is officially
reported that General Kuo Tso-
tung, the Szechuan leader, has
crossed the Hupeh border and is
coming to the Government's
assistance.

The armoured train "Cheng-
chen" which up to now has been
kept at Hankow has been despatched
to patrol the Peking-Hankow
Railway in the region of Sinyang-
chow to prevent possible attempts
by small raiding parties of Ku-
minchun troops from damaging
the railway for the telegraphs.

Red Plot Frustrated.

No further reports have been
received in connexion with the
Communist trouble at Tsoch and
it is believed that the threatened
uprising has been nipped in the
bud as the result of prompt action
by the Chinese and Japanese in
co-operation.—*Reuter.*

Yen's Position.

Shanghai, Nov. 7.
The position in regard to the
loyalty of Marshal Yen Hsi-shan
remains a mystery, but the Na-
tional authorities are insisting that
there is confirmation of the Tai-
yuan reports that Marshal Yen
has accepted the post of deputy
commander of the land, naval and
air forces of the National Govern-
ment.

Nanking is most optimistic over
the news, and General Ho Ying-
ching, the chief lieutenant of Mar-
shal Chiang Kai-shek, announced
in an official interview in Taiyuan-
fu that as soon as Marshal Yen is
formally installed in his new post
the latter will issue a proclama-
tion announcing war on the
Kuominchun.

Continuing, General Ho Ying-
ching told Chinese press correspon-
dents that Marshal Yen has ar-
rived at a complete understanding
with the many emissaries sent by
Chiang Kai-shek to Taiyuanfu dur-
ing the past few weeks and that
he has even worked out a plan with
these emissaries for an attack
from Shanxi on the Honan rebels.

\$1,000,000 For Yen.

General Ho Ying-ching concluded
his interview by asserting that
Marshal Yen has also consented
to assume the new post in the
national capital on Monday next.

When the Nanking Finance
Ministry received the news of the
support of Marshal Yen, Finance
Minister, Mr. T. V. Soong, an-
nounced the intention of assigning
him \$1,000,000 to cover expenditure
for the mobilization of the Shansi
troops to send an expedition into
Honan to fight the Kuominchun.

In spite of these reports, how-
ever the position is still not clear.

Szechuan Situation.

The news of General Wu Pei-fu's
intention to establish his head-
quarters at Suifu, in north-
eastern Szechuan, near the Hupeh
and Shensi borders, has been con-
firmed by Szechuan dispatches
which add that the notorious
Szechuan militarist, General Yang
Sen, is taking a prominent part in
the present conspiracy against the
National Government in Szechuan.
General Yang Sen is intending to
mobilize his troops and to incor-
porate the forces of Generals Wu
Pei-fu and Liu Taun-hau. Much
military activity and troop move-
ment is evidenced at Suifu, Lu,
Manhsien and Kweichowfu.
The Szechuan Generals are

COAL CONFERENCE SENSATION.

YORKSHIRE DELEGATION
LEAVE THE MEETING.

FOOLHARDY OWNERS.

London, Nov. 7.

Following the decision of the
coalowners not to participate in a
joint conference with the Govern-
ment and the Miners' Federation
to discuss the future of the industry,
the National Delegate Conference
of the Miners' Federation for the
third day in succession met to con-
sider the Government's proposals.
These include a reduction of hours
of working from eight to seven and
a half.

During the Conference, it was
not suggested that the proposals
should be rejected because the
Government was unable to induce
the owners to attend a joint meet-
ing.

The Miners' Executive reported
that they would continue to urge on
the Government the necessity of a
national agreement and a national
minimum wage.

The Secretary, Mr. A. J. Cook, in
a statement declared that the coal-
owners were most foolish in refus-
ing to attend a joint conference.

Eventually, the Conference gar-
dered a recommendation from the
Executive accepting the general
principles of the Government's pro-
posals.

The Executive's recommendation
will now go to the districts for
consideration.

There was a sensation when the
President, Mr. Herbert Smith, left
the chair and walked out of the
Conference with the whole York-
shire delegation.

This action was taken because the
delegation said they had no man-
date to vote any recommendation,
and they urged that the proposals
should be put to the districts with-
out any recommendation.—*Reuter.*

ARMISTICE DAY SERVICE.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR ATTEND-
ING CATHEDRAL.

We are asked to draw attention
to the service being held in St.
John's Cathedral on Armistice Day,
11th November, at 9.45 a.m.

H.E. the Governor has expressed
his intention of being present at
the service, which will also be at-
tended by representatives of H.M.
Navy, Army and Air Forces, as
well as by Consular Officers and
Official Bodies.

The service will last three quar-
ters of an hour so as to enable
those present ample time to attend
the ceremony at the Cenotaph.

After the service, His Excellency
will place a wreath on the Cathed-
ral War Memorial.

issuing a lengthy proclamation de-
nouncing the Kuomintang adminis-
tration and the governmental sys-
tem of the present Nanking re-
gime under which the Kuomintang
Party rules the Government.

General Wu Pei-fu declares that
he sympathises with the Kuom-
inchun and he also advocates the
calling of the National Assembly,
as a means of settling the out-
standing national problems and
dispute amongst the militarists.

Fighting in Honan.

Shanghai, Nov. 7.
Chengchow reports state that on
Tuesday three thousand Kuom-
inchun troops were defeated at
Mihshien and in the vicinity of
Tongfeng, with the result that the
Kuominchun there had to make a
general retirement. The 47th Nan-
king Division is said to have oc-
cupied Taikantien and to be pres-
sing hard on the Kuominchun at
Linyue.

A later report from an official
source at Chengchow states that
the Nanking troops have occupied
Mihshien, which is about thirty
miles to the south-west of Cheng-
chow. Three thousand Nanking
troops arrived at Chengchow this
morning and extensive fortifica-
tions are being prepared at
Hsuehchang.

Feng's Version Denied.

Peking, Nov. 7.
With reference to an interview
with Feng Yu-hsiang, an official
from the headquarters of the
Peking-Tientsin garrison, informs
Reuter to-night that "Yen Hsi-shan
has authorised him to announce
that the interview, so far as it
refers to Yen, is groundless."

It should be pointed out that
after the Feng interview, all the
correspondents expressed an ur-
gent desire to see Yen Hsi-shan to
gain a confirmation of Feng's
statements. One of Yen's officers
at Feng's residence telephoned
to Yen's house, two miles away,
communicating the correspon-
dents' wish, and then informed
them that Yen could not see them,
pleading indisposition. Two cor-
respondents took a verbatim note
of the interview with Feng, after-
wards carefully checking it.—
Reuter.

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To-morrow at 2.30 & 5.30
At 9.15 p.m.

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